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I 2

VOL. XVIII NO. 134— BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"LAWS OF HUMANITY VIOLATED."

Doctors Accuse Govt. Of Lawlessness

"OUT-GERMANING THE GERMANS," SAYS DR. DESHMUKH.

Appeal To Swiss Federal Council

DOCTORS TO HELP NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Boycott Of British Drugs.

An uproar was created at a public meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay held in the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening when Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, made veiled insinuations attributing acts of violence to Satyagrahis.

The meeting was convened to condemn the repressive measures of the Government in dealing with non-violent Satyagrahis and one resolution pointed out the callous attitude shown by the St. John Ambulance in not providing ambulance facilities to wounded satyagrahis.

Dr. Nunan who did not evidently relish what was being said of the St. John Ambulance offered to make an explanation on behalf of the Bombay branch of the St. John Ambulance Association and was allowed to do so by the President, Dr. Deshmukh, on the strict understanding that he (Dr. Nunan) should confine his remarks to the explanation.

After explaining away the absence of Ambulance men at the Wadala raids by saying that "he had read in the "Bombay Chronicle" that the Congress Committee had a wonderful organisation of red-cross men" and, therefore, "did not think it necessary to send out his boys" he went on to unburden himself of his political opinions.

FEAR COMPLEX.

"A few days ago I was at a meeting of the European Association when the present political situation was being discussed and speaking as a psychologist I thought they were suffering from a form of fear complex, the outstanding features of which were the illusions of prosecutions" said Dr. Nunan and proceeded to observe "I find that some of the hysteria has found its way in this meeting."

The latter remarks were resented by the audience and the President had to warn the speaker to restrict his remarks to the explanation.

Dr. Nunan then said that the St. John's Ambulance were always first in helping wounded and referred to the work it had done during riots in 1921 and 1929. The only reason why he did not call his "boys" in the "first instance when the non-violent Satyagraha showed signs of widow ... ing blood" in Bombay, was and Mr. Mohan... surviving Trustees ad read in the "Bom- Sha Narandas Devie" that the Congress and pursuant to the ful organisation." tain in the Judges O TO ORDER. the High Court on ... arcastically of Sa- November, 1929, in t said that "he could the Trust of the Wille of their non-vio- randas Devidas. ... Police Hospital" and

All of the Pension ... s opinion of the nure land (now redevelopment in the suring about 350 sq. ...ying "There are recent measurement ...choking a dog than tain about 338 sq. yd dwelling house thereon, at this stage, the west side of the pu...ker to order and leading to Kumbhar T...nclude his speech bearing Collector's O...unan did after New No. 2372 Old Sur... following re- and New No. 449 and ... no better way of Survey No. 2319, Bhules... by insisting that sion and assessed by t... uld be on the pality formerly under ... and now under Ward C... and 5056, formerly unde... CHARGE." Nos. 23, 24, 1 and now u... took strong ex- 5. ...t sinuation made ... t "some hysteria Full printed particu... at the meeting" conditions of sale may ... as a dirty charge ed of Messrs. Ardesir ... did not, however. Dinshaw & Co., Attorne... vendors, 113, Esplanade R... or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE ...

allow the speaker to pursue his remarks. He said that he had allowed Dr. Nunan to speak on the distinct understanding that he will not touch on anything else excepting the explanation regarding the St. John Ambulance. He did not want the meeting to be degenerated into a elocution bout, and thereby sidetrack the real issue before the meeting. What the St. John Ambulance did or did not do was immaterial to them. The meeting had met to condemn the repressive measures of the Government.

He thought that Dr. Nunan would confine his remarks to the explanation but he did not keep his word. After having committed one mistake. Dr. Deshmukh said, he was not allowing the controversy to continue. He, however, asked the audience to treat Dr. Nunan's remarks with the respect that they deserved (Hear, Hear.)

A little later Dr. Nunan left the meeting.

MISS DICKINSON PRESENT.

Members of the medical profession attended the meeting in large numbers Miss I. Dickinson, who had resigned her seat on the Bombay Legislative Council as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government, being present.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

1. This meeting of the medical profession of Bombay condemns the violations of the laws of humanity committed by the Government authorities in different parts of India against non-violent Indian men, women and children, during the present non-violent struggle for national liberation in India.

2. This meeting appeals to the Swiss Federation Council to appoint an independent Commission of Inquiry into the violations of the Laws of Humanity and of the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1906, by the British Indian Government, which is one of the signatory contracting Powers, and to take necessary action.

2 (b) This meeting draws the attention of the Red Cross Societies and St John Ambulance Associations of India and throughout the World to the callous policy of not providing Ambulance and other necessary medical facilities for the treatment and conveyance of the wounded and appeals to them to take proper measures for enforcing the rules psoviding necessary facilities on all suih occasions.

3. This meeting urges upon all medical men to supprot the National movement to encourage Indian Industries by using drugs and chemicals manufactured in India by Indian firms as far as available. As a protest against this repressive policy and the atrocities perpetrated by Government, it further urges to boycott drugs, preparations, appliances etc. of British manufacture.

4. This meeting authorises the President to forward the above Resolutions to the proper authorities.

DR. DESHMUKH'S SPEECH.

Dr. Deshmukh in his opening remarks said that he did not suppose there was even one person in India to-day who was so ignorant that he did not know about the atrocities being committed in the country; who was so simple that he did not believe in them and who was such a paltroon that he did not resent such actions. The tale of woe that came from Peshawar and Sholapur and Viramgam and Wadala had but one tune to tell and that was the tune of illegal and disorderly atrocities committed by Government on poor, harmless and unarmed people of the country. It was well-known how peacefully the Satyagraha movement was carried and it was equally well-known how non-violence was pitted against the thunder of the State.

FIND OUT THE "EXCITING CAUSE."

It was Dean Swift who said that two men well-armoured could always beat a man in shirts. The position in India to-day was nothing worse than that. They knew that Government with the armed forced behind it might eventually succeed in terrorising the people. What is behind this mentality of Government asked the speaker? He had no hesitation in saying that Government had started on a very wrong basis.

As a medical man, the speaker would deal with the present situation by trying to find out the "exciting cause" of the present trouble. In his opinion the cause of the trouble was the salt tax which had been condemned even by moderates as a barbarous tax.

He pointed out that even the present Prime Minister had condemned the Salt Tax and the only reasonable attitude Government could take was by repealing it. But Government adopted an attitude of bullying. With all the forces at their command, people knew, Government could bully them. But what was the use of a civilised Government exhibiting such power? he asked. Dr. Deshmukh then referred to certain Police atrocities and condemned in no uncertain terms the Police assaults on crowds near Girgaum Police Court where police he said had even entered the sacred precints of the Harkisondas Hospital. If Government were determined to use force he asked, why they should not show consideration which they allowed even to ordinary criminals. Even when a prisoner was being flogged the presence of a doctor was deemed necessary. But what did they see in Dharasana and elsewhere? Satyagrahis by police assaults were not given proper facilities.

GOVT. NOT FOLLOWING LAW.

The speaker went on to say that the Police assaults on non-violent Satyagrahis were unjustified. Even whipping and caning in schools, he said, was considered by Government as barbarous. In that case he failed to see how by the use of force Government could inspire a respect for law and order. How could respect

(Continued on page 5.)

POLICE FIRE ON SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

28 Persons Injured.

CALCUTTA PICKETS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

According to information received in Calcutta it is understood on their refusal to disperse, police fired on a crowd assembled at Balisai in Midnapur District yesterday afternoon. It is stated that twenty-five were injured three seriously. The crowd was engaged in manufacturing of contraband salt.

Twenty-three volunteers were arrested this afternoon in Burra Bazar where they were picketing foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

PANIC IN DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

—:o:—

Boy Of 12 Arrested For Shouting "Inquilab."

D. I. KHAN, June 4.

The panicky situation, prevailing here for some time, is worsening every day. To-day is the fifth day of the military occupation of the town. People have been deprived of their individual liberty and are restrained in their movements.

Five more arrests were made yesterday, including a boy of 12, for shouting "Inquilab Zindabad."

Malik Sardar Khan, Secretary, Jagadhari Congress Committee, along with 5 volunteers was arrested under section 108 Cr. P. C. The town is observing hartal as a protest.—Free Press.

IN DEFENCE OF THE FLAG.

More Volunteers Ready For Sholapur.

LETTER TO GOVERNOR.

VILLE PARLE, June 8.

The Maharashtra Satyagraha Camp has sent a registered letter to the Governor of Bombay informing him that a party of volunteers would be sent this week to Sholapur to fight for the National Flag. Similar letters have been addressed to the Officer Commanding, and the Collector of Sholapur.—Free Press.

The volunteers will be sent early this week in batches of three, taking particular care not to break any other regulation of Martial Law than that relating to the National Flag.

The Maharastra Civil Disobedience Committee have also informed the Governor that they have in their possession statements made by volunteers regarding treatment meted out to them and if Sir Frederick Sykes so desires they are prepared to prove the allegations.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN LYALLPUR.

—:o:—

Congress & Nawajuwan Offices Locked Up.

LAHORE, June 8.

A telephone message from Lyallpur says that a bomb exploded last evening at a meeting attended by local officials. But none were injured, nor any damage done.

The Police searched the Congress and Nawajuwan Sabha Offices and locked them up. About 24 arrests were made in this connection.—Free Press.

RIOTING IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

Six Policemen Injured.

INSPECTER GENERAL ALARMED.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

A serious riot is reported to have occurred on June 3 at Choobnaghat in the village of Daspur in Midnapur District, in which two Police Sub-Inspectors and four constables were attacked by villagers. The constables were injured and their uniforms, arms and ammunition are reported to be missing.

An unconfirmed report states that one of the sub-inspectors has since died.

The Inspector General of Police, Bengal, left for Midnapore tonight with reinforcements as according to official information, the situation in the district is becoming more and more serious every day.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

To Consider Situation.

SIMLA, June 7.

Mr. Haig, Home Member, left Simla to-day for Bombay for the purpose of discussing with the Government of Bombay the situation in Gujarat and in the Presidency generally.—A. P.

Were Dharasana Volunteers Trampled Down By Horses?

COMMISSIONER GARRETT CONTRADICTED BY DOCTORS.

Mr. Hussain Tyabji's Plain-Speaking.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S TRIBUTE TO SATYAGRAHIS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BULSAR, June 7.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who has promised to defray all expenses in connection with Satyagraha hospitals arrived at Bulsar yesterday and paid a visit to the hospitals where there were all the fresh casualties of yesterday.

Interviewed by your representative, Mr. Bhulabhai said:—

"I came to Bulsar yesterday and went round the hospitals. The response of the people in rendering every assistance to the wounded Satyagrahis is spontaneous and marvellous. The organisation apnears to be almost perfect, both in transporting the wounded from Dharasana and treating them in Bulsar. The doctors in charge are working day and night and everything is done for the treatment and comfort of the wounded.

"MERCILESSLY BEATEN."

The injuries are various both in their variety and quality. The Satyagrahis appear to have been mercilessly beaten on all parts of the body and the police must have pounced upon them and beaten them as if they were thrashing floor. In innumerous cases, internal 'haemarage' is believed to exist and precautions are taken by anti-titanus treatment.

From head to foot no part of the body seems to have been spared in this cruel attack. This treatment is entirely inhuman. I must have seen at least 150 men in several hospitals. They appear to take these incidents with faith and cheerfulness.

MANFULLY DONE ITS DUTY.

One businessman coming from Cutch and past middle age insisted on joining the raid and refering to his injuries, with Bhagwat Gita in his hands, said most devoutly, "But what else can we do for Bapu? Bulsar appears to have done its duty manfully and is thoroughly well-pledged to the Swadeshi movement and boycott of foreign cloth."

Mr. GARRETT CONTRADICTED.

With reference to the comments appearing in the "Daily Mail" of to-day, under the signature of 'Scrutator' in connection with the denial by Mr. Garrett of trampling Satyagrahis under horses' feet at Dharasana, Dr. Bhaskar Rao Patel, M.D., Chief Medical Officer, Bulsar Satyagraha Hospital, and Dr. Bhogilal P. Shah of Ahmedabad on duty at field with the Red-cross batch, were interviewed by our representative, said as under:

On the 31st May, 1st and 3rd June, the Satyagrahi volunteers were charged by horsemen with lathis. The volunteers were trodden by horses and marks of horse-hoops were clearly visible when the patients were admited in the hospital. Dr. Bhogilal Shah who was present on the field, saw the horses being run on the volunteers and the horseman mercilessly beating them.

MERCILESS BEATING.

All the cases of injuries inflicted have been fully recorded at the hospital and it can be confidently said that about ten volunteers were severely injured by the horses, while about 25 volunteers had minor injuries by running of horses. Besides this, there are several cases in which severe and merciless beating has taken place. Several were attacked on the chest, abdomen and teses.

Mr. Hussain Tyabji, ex-Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, who was a joint signatory to a statement issued by his companions Messrs. Natarajan and Deodhar, issues a separate Press note. In view of Mr. Garrett's denial of the trampling down of Satyagrahis by horses, the following interview makes interesting reading:

I have read a great deal of the way in which the Government was meeting the wide-spread Civil Disobedience campaign, the result of universal discontent in India. The Government found itself face to face with a new form of rebellion. If it was benevolent Government it would read the mind of the people, and being in existence to serve the people would have attempted to serve them as they wished.

The Government being not for that purpose, but merely to govern, their one object was to crush the National campaign. To adopt the standard of pure humanity or pure philosophy should be nonsense in the case of a small nation which is in possession of a continent of an entirely differ... race, six thousands miles away. But some form of legality which they expect from the nation might in reason be expected from themselves.

GROSS ABUSE OF LAW.

In attempting to observe the law in reason some degree of the breach of the law might be permitted, some illegality unintended, some excess. But from day to day gross abuse of the law, justification for which was merely the end,—the end of suppressing, crushing down brutally. I heard on Sunday from the mouth of a respectable man whom I knew to be worthy of credit that he had gone to Dharasana to see the raid of the Satyagrahis and that though he was far out of the Salt-pan boundaries, he was charged by a mounted European at full gallop, and the rearing horse would have killed up, but he escaped miraculously and was then chased until he succeeded in getting the protection of a bush of babool.

CAMP BURNT DOWN.

I was sceptical of the news of such a character, which though it may be true in the substance may have explanatory circumstances. As suggested some trustworthy men went and saw the campaign with their own eyes, and afterwards asked me if I would go with men like Sir Purshottamdas, Mr. Valchand Hirachand and Mr. Natarajan. I consented. I regret they were unable from indisposition to come and ultimately our party consisted of Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Deodhar and myself.

We arrived at Untadi village early in the morning on June 3, King's birthday. We saw the old Satyagrahi Camp, now burnt down, and then saw the batch of volunteers under Bai Manibhen Patel.

They set out for their non-violent raid without any weapons or sticks, shouting out prayers. We followed some distance behind them. From Untadi village with a population of soome 1,900 people and a few well-built houses the Salt Pans of the village of Dharasana are perhaps half-a-mile. It took us some 15 minutes to walk there. As I was not a Satyagrahi I was dressed in a black Astrakhan Mussalman cap and my usual angarkha and I desired to post myself far away from the Satyagrahis and even the Red-cross corps of volunteers who had posted themselves right out of the outskirts of the area of the Salt Depot.

MR. JEWEL SPEAKS.

I inquired where the boundary of the depot was. Being pointed out the babool thorn hedge, I stood on an earthen mound, a furlong or so from the Satyagrahi raiders. Soon after a European, Mr. Jewel I am told, with a couple of other Indian officials came to us and ask-

(Continued on page 5.)

FOLLOW THE MAHATMA.

S. African Muslims' Appeal.

FIGHT ON COMMUNAL ISSUE LATER.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has received the following cable from Mr. Ismail Gora, President, Anjuman Islam, Durban, dated June 6:—

The South African Muslims rejoice that Indian Mahomedans have decided to join the National Struggle for liberty. Follow Mahatmaji fight on communal issue later. Advocacy for the cause of Muslims in foreign lands is mere farce while Muslims are under humiliating alien domination at home and abroad.

INDIANS ABROAD & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

A Jatha From Kenya.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAIROBI, May 29.

The Executive Committee of the E. A. I. N. Congress has decided to send a jetha of about 25 volunteers under Mr. Isher Dass, Hon. General Secretary of the Congress. It will be sailing by s. s. "Karapara" on 27th June from Mombasa to join the movement. It will reach Bombay about 5th or 6th of July.

It is suggested in certain quarters here that the batch should march from Bombay to the Punjab on foot for propaganda purposes.

...N VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

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Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Appointment of three representatives of the Corporation on the Board the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Expressing his unwillingness to serve as a representative of the Corporation on the Board of the Institute.

2. (a) Letter from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Requesting the Corporation to elect a representative on the Advisory Committee, and (b) Election of a representative on the Advisory Committee.

3. (a) Letter from the Registrar, University of Bombay—Requesting the Corporation to elect an Ordinary Fellow of the University in place of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who will vacate his office of Fellow, and (b) Election of an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

4 Letters from Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—Requesting that a piece of land at Gokhale Road, Dadar, may be sold to him at a reasonable price.

5. Letter from the Secretary, Anjuman-e-Moinutulba—Requesting the Corporation to give financial help to the New Nagpada Anjuman Islamia Middle School.

6. Letter from the Treasurers, Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Hospital.

7. Letter from the Superintendent, Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Free Reading Room and Library of the League.

8. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Society.

9. Letter from the Chief Secretary, Salvation Army Rescue Home—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Home.

10. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Committee.

11. Letter from the Superioress, St. Catherine's Home—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Home.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

12. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 1,502 to supplement the grant for the payment of pensions.

13. Recommending sanction to the payment of a revised rental of Rs. 7,170 to the Government Telegraph Department for the telephone connection between Tansa and Kurla.

14. Regarding modifications of Rules 11 (e) and 21 of the Pension, etc., Regulations.

15. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

16. Suggesting that the Corporation may express their appreciation of the Bombay Gas Company's action in waiving their claim amounting to Rs. 4,81,621 in respect of increases payable to them for the lamps in the City.

17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,834-12-0 to meet the cost of closing in a portion of the corridor near the Corporation Hall by a partition to the south of the Councillors' Room, and of providing furniture therein.

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 11,000 to supplement the grant under Epidemics to meet the increased cost of purchasing Medicines, etc., due to prevalence of Small-pox Epidemic in the City.

19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 11,601-15-0 to supplement the grant under Loading Siding at Mahaluxmi to meet the claim of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company in respect of the maintenance charges for the siding.

20. Regarding the deletion of Rule 104 of the Municipal Service, etc., Regulations, regarding the payment of leave allowances.

21. Forwarding for information certain papers regarding the occupation of Municipal quarters by the Officers of the Municipality.

SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

22. Submitting a quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

23. Regarding the condition of a house at Nowrosji Hill in which a Municipal School has been located.

24. Reporting on the question of the introduction of the Shift System in Municipal Schools.

25. Submitting a scheme prepared by the Committee for the treatment of poor and affected children attending the Municipal Schools.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

26. Requesting sanction to the grant of permission to the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., for erecting a Public Call Office at the junction of Lady Jamshedji and Mahim Bazar Roads.

27. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 131-7-0 to a retired halalkhore woman in the Health Department.

28. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

29. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

30. Forwarding statements regarding cleansing of sewers, etc., in the City.

31. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. V. S. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, as a member of the Corporation in place of Mr. B. G. Horniman, resigned.

32. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. R. A. Gole as a member of the Corporation in place of Dr. R. M. Mistry, deceased.

33. Requesting sanction to Nesbit Road Cross Lane being permanently closed and to the land forming the lane being leased to the Rector, St. Mary's High School.

34. Requesting sanction to the Corporation's old banner being handed over to him for being exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

35. Regarding the lease of certain Municipal land at Dadar to the General Education Institute at Dadar.

36. Regarding the lease of setback land at Parel Tank Road to Mr. Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasul.

37. Requesting sanction to the lease of a Municipal plot of land at the junction of Pherozeshah Mehta Road and Parsi Bazar Street being transferred from the name of Mr. Abdulla Janmahomed to that of Mr. Ebrahim Janmahomed.

38. Forwarding Mr. Kanji K. Master's letter regarding his alleged disqualification to continue as a Municipal Councillor.

39. Letter from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta regarding his alleged disqualification to continue as a Municipal Councillor.

40. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding an annual statement of the number of meetings held of the Board of the Institute and the attendance of members thereat.

41. Letter from the Secretary, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Museum.

42. Letter from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

43. Letter from Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajab—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

44. Letter from Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. J. N. Choksy—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings during the period of their imprisonment.

45. Letter from Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee, Corporation's representative on the Board of Management of the Textile Technical School of the Social Service League—Forwarding the Annual Report of the School.

46. Letter from Mr. M. U. Rajab, Corporation's representative on the Board of Management of the Reading Room and Library of the Social Service League at Madanpura—Reporting on the working of the Reading Room and Library.

47. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

48. From Mr. M. N. Talpade—For voting an address of welcome to Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law.

49. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Mr. V. S. Velinkar to be a member of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee and of the Public Health Committee.

50. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—For nominating Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri as the Corporation's representative on the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee and on the Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital.

51—53. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(51) For expressing opinion that no advertisement hoardings with posts fixed on the footpaths should be allowed; (52) For obtaining a report from the Roads Committee as to the desirability of levelling certain depressions on footpaths; (53) For expressing disappointment that the Conference between the Government and Municipal representatives for the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality has not yet been held.

54. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meherji, seconded by Mr. Ramji Bharmal—For requesting the Commissioner to ascertain from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Kanji K. Master and Mr. B. N. Mehisheri whether they do or do not admit to have become disqualified for continuing as Councillors owing to their recent convictions and in case they do not so admit, to apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court for necessary enquiry and decision.

55. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For appointing Mr. M. A. Karanjawala to be a member of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee.

56. From Ramji Bharmal—For deferring the recovery of the license fees on oil seeds for the year 1930-31 pending the Corporation's decision in the matter.

57—58. From Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia—(57) For inviting Government's attention to the excesses of the Bombay Police at Vadala where innocent citizens of Bombay and non-violent Satyagrahis were belaboured without any justification, and (58) For expressing disgust at the action of the Police in opening fire at Bhendy Bazar on the 26th and 27th May last without necessary safeguard provided by law.

59—60. From Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay—For expressing opinion (59) that spinning on "Takli" should be introduced in all Municipal Schools, and (60) that all the Municipal employes should use Swadeshi cloth.

61. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee, seconded by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas—For expressing opinion that the use of force by the Police against the Satyagrahis in Bombay was unjustifiable and for requesting the Police Commissioner to desist from such practice.

62. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report regarding the shifting of the level crossing on the south of the Marine Lines Railway Station, to the vicinity of certain gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face.

63. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For voting a donation of Rs. 2,500 towards the upkeep of the Congress Hospital.

64. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For contributing Rs. 500 per mensem for a period of six months to the Congress Red Cross Hospital.

65. From Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report in the matter of closing entrance doors of the Head Municipal Office Building during office hours on 23rd May, 1930.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

66. Regarding the payment of fees to Messrs. Dodd and Watson for professional services rendered by them in connection with the preparation of designs, etc., for the proposed new pumping station for storm water at Love Grove.

67. Regarding the advisability of supplying to the members of the Corporation copies of Schools Committee proceedings from time to time as they are circulated to the members of the Committee, etc.

68. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to provide that no proprietor or manager of a school which receives a grant-in-aid from the Schools Committee or the Corporation can become a member of the Schools Committee.

69. Regarding the question of referring to arbitration the dispute in connection with the renewal of the agreement between the Bombay Telephone Company and the Corporation in respect of way leave rental and of provision of telephones and fire alarms.

70. Recommending names for appointment as Corporation's representatives on certain institutions to which grants-in-aid have been sanctioned by the Corporation.

71. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

72. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th June, 1930.
895

Public Notices.

150 Appointments.

of Loan Officers of the following classes—one for each Taluka—are to be made throughout the Central Circle of India.

Class	I	II	III	IV	V
Salary P.M.	200+5=250	150+5=200	100+5=150	70+3=100	40+3=70

Salary will be fixed in consideration of the business expected from each Taluka. Local candidates will be preferred. Apply sharp to the undersigned with particulars before 15th June, 1930.

S. G. BADRY, Esq.,
Branch Manager,
A. I. Co., Ltd., for the Central Circle of India,
Hubli (Dt. Dharwar).
Hubli, 1st June, 1930. 885

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1930, at 12-30 P.M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1930.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 5th June, 1930.

N.B.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 19th June to 30th June, 1930, both days inclusive.
891

THE KALYANMAL MILLS, LIMITED, INDORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Company's office (Mill Premises), Indore on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1930, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at 31st December 1929.
(2) To sanction the declaration of Dividends on shares.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a new Director.
(4) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the year 1930 and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1930 to FRIDAY, the 4th July, 1930 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
TILLOCKCHAND KALYANMAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Indore, dated 31st May 1930.

N.B.—The dividends if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Monday, the 4th August 1930 between the hours of 12 noon to 3 p.m. on office days at the Company's Registered Office at the Mills to those Share Holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Wednesday, the 18th June, 1930.
868

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Government Servants and pensioners not below the rank of Deputy Collector for 4 posts of Appellate Officer on a consolidated pay of Rs. 400 p.m. for a period of 6 months to hear objection applications against the Valuation fixed by the Municipality at the quadrennial revision of valuation undertaken by the Municipality. Candidates in service should apply through their immediate superiors and others direct to the Chief Officer on or before 1st July 1930 stating their age, experience, etc., and attaching copies of not more than three testimonials.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabd Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 5th June, 1930.
890

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1930, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit adopting resolutions regarding the amendment of certain byelaws of the Bank.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 5th June, 1930.
891

THE KHANDESH SPINNING & WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the shareholders of the above company at their 56th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1929 at Rs. 65 per whole share and at Rs. 16-4-0 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after Monday the 9th June 1930 between 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 2nd June 1930 on production of the share Certificates.

Bombay, 2nd June 1930.
By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
862

WANTED.

WANTED—B.A.LL.B. for the post of F.C. Magistrate and Nyayadhis. Apply stating experience, caste, age and the pay required, on or before the 25th June, 1930 to the undersigned.

DEWAN,
Balasinor State.
897

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal on a salary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Candidates must have qualified themselves as Mechanical Engineer and must have had good practical experience in workshop in addition to the teaching experience for some years. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age should reach the undersigned by the 30th June 1930.

EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY,
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore.
896

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNET & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 15th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the ground floor of Readymoney House, opp. Watson Annexe, Apollo Bunder valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, sweet toned Piano, Austrian safe on stand, drawing room and Chesterfield suits, dressing chest of drawers, almyrahs, bedsteads, writing tables, dressing tables, cupboards, teapoys, hatstands, carpets, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
June 14th	Comorin x	16,132
21st	Maloja x	20,327
28th	Rasmak @	10,357
July 5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,083
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Rasmak @	10,357
Nov. 1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,083
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Morea*	10,954
29th	Rasmak @	10,857
Dec. 6th	Narkunda*	15,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108
	2nd Saloon. A			B
Single	£56			£50
Return	98			88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon. A			B
Single	£52			£46
Return	91			81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.
RETURN TICKETS, 1930.
1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single.	Return.
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.
OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.
One of the New "Strath" steamers will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steames	Tons.
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£80	£105
C	£56	£ 98

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

June 6	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930.		
June 11th	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.
There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A SAFE— and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Branch:— Kalbadevi Road.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11June
Tambo Maru ..	5845	31 May	13 June
KamoMaru * Calcutta	8000	....	@25June
Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29July
* Totton Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	11000	12 June	30 June
Kushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	12000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	12000	19 June	25 June
Shinyo Maru ..	12000	26 June	2 June

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p. a. Ead Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,84,903.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1). 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

INSURE WITH Presidency INSURANCE COS.
HEAD OFFICE: AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
No Medical Examination.
Female livesalso insured.
Policies from Rs. 125 and upwards
Monthly premiums from 8 As., Re. 1 and upwards.
Liberal Terms for energetic Agents.

Amusements.

THE NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road (Queen's Road End).
'Phone: 4156.
At 6-30 and 10 p.m. TO-DAY.
"OH YEAH"
"OH YEAH"
100 per cent. Talking Picture packed with thrills and laughs.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW NO. 6.
FLY'S BRIDGE.
Reduced prices for all performances.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily, Sat., Sun., and Friday.
Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Melodramatic Hit of the Year!
HARRY PEEL
HARRY PEEL
IN
"QUESTIONABLE GENTLEMAN"
Thrilling fights between the hero and the villain which will compel you to rise from your seat!
Also
A ROARING COMEDY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
100 P.C. TALKING PICTURE.
TO WHAT RED HELL
featuring
SYBIL THORNDIKE
and
JOHN HAMILTON
A Back Stage Drama Packed with Thrills Scintillating with Melody Pretty Girls, Gorgeous Spectacles and Jazz.

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"CARRY ON"
featuring
MOORE MARRIOTT
Crashing Action Stunting Thrills Breezy Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Magic Mystery staged behind the Footlights
THE LAST PERFORMANCE
featuring
MARY PHILBIN
and
CONARD VEIDT
The cunning art of sleight of hand in the weapon of jealous passion in this startling drama of love and life in the world of Magic.

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A DOUBLE TREAT!
TUAVIVI
(of Kaai's Hawaiians fame)
IN
HAWAIIAN HULA DANCES
Also
WOMAN REDEEMED.
9 PARTS
A thrilling love story.
Free List Suspended.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ERNEST TORRENCE
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
in the
All-Talking Picture
UNHOLY NIGHT
10 PARTS
Strange, Mysterious, Fascinating!

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 8.30 a.m. in Bhangwadi to congratulate Mr. Manibhai Desai, ex-Secretary, and other members of War Council on their arrest.

"ISLAM AND PRESENT SITUATION".—Under the auspices of "Friends' Union" Maulana Saiyad Mohammed will deliver a speech on "Islam and Present Situation" at Noor Baug (Mazgaon Road), to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11-30 a.m. when Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary, Jamiut-ul-Ulema will preside.

MARROTS' RAIN COATS.
With reference to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding German make waterproof coats, Messrs. K. C. Marrott have sent us the original invoices for inspection and we are satisfied that the rain coats advertised by Messrs. Marrott are actually imported from Germany.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.
Swami Vishwanananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English

MAULANA AHMED SAEED'S SERMON.

The final sermon in connection with Mohurrum observances of Maulana Ahmed Saeed will be delivered in Halai Mohalla to-night. All Muslims are cordially invited to attend.

on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATYAGRAHI VOLUNTEERS.
Sjt. Ekumbarum Iyer, Organising Officer of the Hindustani Seva Dal, has been elected Captain of the Congress Volunteers. All Satyagrahi Volunteers are directed to receive their instructions from him.

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION.
Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of May 1930 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	53,567
Steel Ingots	52,567
Finished Steel	41,177

MUSLIMS AND THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT.
An Eye-Opener To The Viceroy

The "Tribune" writes:—
The mile-long Muslim procession which paraded the thoroughfares of Bombay on Tuesday evening was perhaps the most convincing reply which it was in the power of the Muslims of India's commercial capital to give either to the recent speeches of Mr. Wedgwood Benn, in which it was definitely asserted that the Muslims had no sympathy with the Gandhian movement, or the vapid platitudes of Mr. Jinnah about the necessity of finally settling the Hindu-Muslim question before India could present a united front to England. The plain fact is that the greater the repression which the Government practises, the more difficult it becomes for the more patriotic and sensitive sections of the proud Muslim community to remain aloof from the campaign of suffering and sacrifice in which so many of their compatriots are engaged. No community or class which respects itself and cares for the good opinion of the world could wish to have it thought that while it was anxious to enjoy the fruits of liberty and self-government, it was not willing to pay for those priceless blessings to take its legitimate share in the struggle by which alone they could be won. Even more significant than the processionists' appeal to their co-religionists to join the Gandhian movement was their exhortation to them not to attend the Round Table Conference as long as the Congress and the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema stood aloof from it. The world has been asked to believe that the minorities generally and the Muslims in particular are extremely anxious to join the Round Table Conference. Here in one of the two largest and most important of all Indian cities, we have a large number of Muslims definitely committing themselves and their community to the boycott of the Round Table Conference, unless and until the Conference can be held in such conditions as to enlist the sympathy and support of the Congress. If this does not prove an eye-opener to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, we can think of nothing else that would do so.

SYBIL THORNDIKE IN A "TALKIE."

"To What Red Hell" At Excelsior.

The appearance of Sybil Thorndike on the screen in a hundred per cent talkie at the Excelsior Theatre will prove particularly attractive during this week, for England's greatest actress has an immense following of admirers both on the screen and on the stage. The film in which she is titled "To What Red Hell". Here we have the eternal triangle—two men and a girl—and the usual displays of jealousy which culminate in the murder of the girl by one of the men. As might be expected, however, suspicion fastens upon the wrong man, and there are tragic scenes when the mother of the wrongly accused man seeks to shift the guilt on to the right shoulders. It is a story with a tremendous heart appeal. Sybil Thorndike's acting is superb, and she is ably supported by John Hamilton and Athol Stewart.

MYSTARY FILM AT THE EMPIRE.

A photoplay of unequestioned merit is "The Last Performance" in which Conard Veidt and Mary Philbin play the leading roles. It will be screened during the coming week at the Empire Theatre and is a tense drama with a mystery angle which adds to the suspense. The central character is Eric, the magician, who is in love with his assistant although twice her age. A boy assistant is also in love with the girl, and complications ensue. One day, during the performance of a sword trick on the stage, a third assistant, inside a trunk through which swords are passed, is killed. The climax of the picture is reached in a magnificant trial scene. Another striking scene takes place on the roof garden of a hotel with the lights of New York's skyscrapers in the background. As the lovers are

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in each other's arms the shadow of the magician appears on the wall behind them, breaking into their happiness and by its sinister foreboding tells more than could be told by reels of "acting". A two-reel comedy will also be shown.

DESH SEVIKA SANGHA.

All the Sevikas are requested to come to the Congress House at 1 p. m. The Sevikas, who are picketing in the morning need not come. The Mangaldas Market morning group should come to the Congress House at 8-45 a. m.
Any Sevika who has got No. 8 subscription book of Desh Sevika Sangha should return the same in the office without fail.
All the group leaders are requested to meet at Congress House on Tuesday the (10th June) at 11-30 a. m. sharp.

NO PICKETING ON SUNDAY.

On account of Mohurum, the Desh Sevikas suspended their picketing on Sunday.

Second Tour Of General Motors Caravan.

With the approach of the monsoon General Motors Travelling Caravan returned from the field to Bombay on June 6th. The Caravan on its second tour visited Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Khamgaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Indore, Mhow and Rutlam after a tour lasting nearly two months Every district visited revealed the Travelling Caravan to be an educative factor of considerable value in promoting idea of modern transportation among the rural classes, and the practical demonstrations carried out by the Caravan personnel did a great deal to convince building contractors, mill agents, and other industrial organisations that the use of motor transportation brings about real economy and saves considerable labour and time, which is not the case with bullock-cart transportation.
At every halt, thousands of people came to see the Motor Exhibition and it is estimated that in the nine districts visited by the Caravan nearly 300,000 people witnessed the Motor Show.

Police Lathi Charge In Karachi.

SEVERAL INJURED.

Demonstration Before C. I. D. Superintendent's Bungalow.

KARACHI, June 7.
The Police came into conflict with a large crowd of Satyagrahis at 11 o'clock last night outside the residence of Rao Bahadur Narain-das Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent, Sind, C. I. D.
For several nights past crowds have gathered outside Mr. Wadhumal's residence singing revolutionary songs as a reprisal for the prominent part he played in prosecuting Satyagrahi leaders about a fortnight ago. Last night he remonstrated with the crowd but to no effect. Later a charge was made by the Police with lathis and in the "melee" that followed several were injured.
Eventually the Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee prevailed upon the crowd to disperse and all was quiet by midnight.—A. P.

DEATH DUE TO INJECTIONS?

Inquest On Parsi Woman's Body.

The circumstances attending the death of Bachubai Barjorji Karania, a Parsi lady aged 45 was the subject matter of an inquest held by the city coroner on Sunday.
Mr. N. B. Patel residing at old Mody Bay, cousin of the deceased, stated that a lady doctor gave injections to the deceased about the 11th or 12th May for a complaint during periods. The next day her arm was swollen and she had fever. On May 16, she was removed to the J. J. Hospital. She had fever again two days ago and died on Saturday evening.
Dr. P. D. Sharma of the J. J. Hospital certified that the patient on admission was suffering from inflammation of the whole of the right arm. She died from erysipelas.
The inquest was adjourned to June 13.

Dock Labourer Commits Suicide

A verdict of suicide was returned by the City Coroner's jury at an inquest held on the body of Mahomed Baboo, a Muslim Dock labourer, on Sunday. The deceased was seen jumping into a well at the Mahomedan cemetery, Chandanwadi, on Saturday, evidently with a view to putting an end to his life. By the time he was taken out of the well life was extinct. As no foul play was suspected, the jury returned a verdict of death due to asphixiation due to sucidal drowning.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING.

As usual 50 Satyagrahi Volunteers will picket foreign cloth shops in the Fort area to-day.

"DHARASANA ATROCITIES."

To-day's Public Meeting.

The Secretary, Bombay P. C. C. writes:—
A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the Esplanade Maidan. Shrimati Maniben Patel, Sjts. G. K. Kapadia, Shrimati Lilawati Munshi and others will speak on "Dharasana atrocities."

Maulana Ahmed Saeed To Be Taken In Procession.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

The Secretary, Congress Muslim Party writes:—
Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Hind will on Tuesday the 10th June be taken out in a procession at 4 p. m. from Dr. Mazharul Haq Gour's House in Motlibhai Street to Esplanade Maidan (via Madanpura, Two Tanks J. J. Hospital, Bhendi Bazaar, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi, Dhobitalao and Cruichank Road where a public meeting will be held at 6 p. m. in honour of the wounded Maulana who was assaulted by the opponents of Independence on Friday night. It is expected that Maulana Ahmad Saeed will narrate his own story of the dastardly assault made on him at Nagpada. Loud speakers will be installed.
All are cordially invited to attend.

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MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1930.

WILL BRITAIN LISTEN?

—:o:—

In an article on Gandhiji the 'Unity' of Chicago writes: "By every device within his power, he has sought to avoid this final duel between India and Britain. But now the final hour has struck and the Mahatma and his people must go through with their enormous task with unfaltering love, but with unfaltering determination as well." Nothing could express the essence of the Indian situation better. Mahatma Gandhi persuaded, appealed and even offered to go down on bended knees before India's rulers if they would but release the stranglehold that was suffocating India. It was because he received, as he said, stones when he had begged for bread that he was forced to give battle to the Government. That battle was and is based on two fundamental conditions: truth and non-violence, that he had imposed on himself, and his country. That the country has honoured the conditions is borne out by persons who have nothing to do with that phase of his movement which is concerned with Civil Disobedience, and also by an impartial observer like Mr. George Slocombe. As Tagore proudly claims in his article in the "Spectator" "with exceptions inevitable in the present atmosphere of panic and defiance, India has maintained her dignity of soul and kept unshaken the difficult ideal accepted from her great leader Mahatma Gandhi." The ideal was undoubtedly difficult, but the Teacher has proved himself bigger than the difficulty—Dharasana will remain an immortal example of "unfaltering love and unfaltering determination"—and the Poet should rest assured that his countrymen would "heroically uphold their own "Dharma" and refuse to accept defeat by offering violence in return."

But what is the answer of Britain? Repression. Repression that has moved even an English lady, Miss Ida Dickinson, to leave her great work in connection with the Prostitution Bill and resign from the membership of the Bombay Council. It has proved to her that Government has not been genuine and honest in its fundamental intentions towards the Indian people. The "Spectator" complains that "Dr. Tagore misunderstands the aims of the British Empire in India," because he asserts that "Europe has gone to Asia not to reveal the generosity of her civilisation, but to seek an unlimited field for pride and power." Is the present policy of the Government based, as it is, on lathi charges and rule by Ordinances, "pride and power" or a revelation of "the generosity of Europe's civilisation?" Tagore "misunderstands"—he sins in the company of over 300 millions of his countrymen—"the aims of the British Empire"! Are the utterances of Lords Rothermere and Salisbury, and of Mr. Baldwin regarding India a revelation of the generosity of Britain's civilisation? If the aims of the British Empire in India are perfectly altruistic, surely the most altruistic person in the world to-day ought to be occupying a more honourable place in the British Empire than a cell in the Yerawda Jail.

The struggle persists and with such intensity that sixty-five representative missionaries—many of them Englishmen—have issued an appeal from Kodaikanal for "a spirit of magnanimity and acts of conciliation on all sides because they are deeply distressed by the increasing spirit of distrust and bitterness between Britain and India as revealed in the present struggle." Will Britain listen to the appeal of these missionaries who say "We have no hesitation in associating ourselves with the aspirations of India to achieve an equal and honourable place in the family of nations." Will the appeal of Tagore to British idealism be responded to or will it only wake up when it is too late? For, as the "Unity" says, "This is the 'terrible meek' at work again—the 'meek' who 'inherit the earth.'

PERTINENT ADVICE.

—:o:—

We hope those Muslims, whose number, fortunately, is daily declining and who do not yet realise their political error and believe they serve the cause of their community and their country better by standing aloof from the most representative political institution in the land, the Indian National Congress, will see the wisdom of following the pertinent advice tendered to them by their co-religionists in South Africa. Mr. Ismail Gora, President, Anjuman-e-Islam, Durban, cables that "South African Mahomedans rejoice that Indian Mahomedans have decided to join the national struggle for liberty." The cable is evidently an expression of the satisfaction with which South African Muslims received the news about the resolution of Delhi Muslims and the demonstration last Tuesday by Bombay Muslims, in support of the Congress and their determination to work side by side with other Indian communities, under the Congress banner, for the achievement of freedom for India. The message from Durban makes the significant comment that Muslims can fight out the communal issue later. Their first duty is "to follow Mahatmaji" and win Swaraj. This should be an eye-opener to our communalists and separatists. The concern "for the cause of Muslims in other lands," which is evidenced in certain quarters and which is worked as a lever to deter Muslims from joining the Congress, looks ridiculous to those who can view from abroad the situation in their Motherland in a larger and truer perspective and in an unprejudiced manner. The Durban message gives our communalists the very necessary and pertinent warning that "while Muslims are under humiliating alien domination at home and abroad" their concern for their co-religionists "in foreign lands" becomes "a mere farce". A free India, an India that has achieved Democratic Swaraj, will be far more able to exercise pressure on foreign Governments in the interest of the co-religionists abroad of any Indian community than an India held in bondage.

SELF-RESPECTING ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

The tumultuous applause with which the Egyptian Chamber welcomed Nahas Pasha after his return to Cairo to make a statement before Parliament regarding the breakdown of the London negotiations was an indication of the overwhelming support of the people of Egypt to their Premier's policy of refusing to discuss the draft treaty unless the question of the Sudan was also considered as an integral part of the negotiations. The self-respecting stand taken up by the Nahas Delegation evoked enthusiastic tribute from all parts of the Chamber and Sufani Bey, an influential Wafd deputy, expressed the general popular opinion on the question when he declared that "there were not two questions but one only because Egypt meant—Egypt and the Sudan." It is significant that British commercial interests in Egypt are now trying to make the best out of a bad job. They pretend to be delighted over the breakdown of the negotiations, but their Press cannot conceal their anxiety that "the old, sorry story" will now begin again, of negotiations and counter-negotiations, because Mr. Henderson had invited the Nahas Delegation "to think over matters and then come back for further discussions." The advocates of British interests in Egypt will, of course, dearly like to see the resumption of the Lloyd policy in the land, but they forget that with the Wafd Party in secure political saddle, every pinprick which the British Government may give to Egypt will be resented and remembered and an honourable understanding, will be rendered more difficult.

LIBEL ON THE PRINCES.

—:o:—

Under the scaring headlines "The Revolution", "What a Maharaja might do", the "Times of India" of Saturday last publishes a letter from a correspondent who signs himself a "Maratha". The letter is a fulsome eulogy of autocracy pure and simple and contains amazing and mischievous views on the governance of human beings which may be those of a British die-hard, but are certainly not subscribed to by any Indian Prince. It is a libel on Indian Princes as a class to insinuate, as the letter does, that they are keen on choking all political instinct out of their subjects, that they regard them, in effect, not as human beings, but as human beasts. There may be some Princes with ideas of antediluvian autocratic rule who have a horror of democracy, but there are a much larger number of them who realise that association of their subjects in the administration is a primary factor in securing stability and promoting prosperity for the State and they will, we have no doubt, take the earliest opportunity of protesting against the libel. We are aware that Anglo-Indian journals are anxious to play the people of India against her Princes, but they make a ridiculous exposure of this game themselves by giving prominence to the foolish views of a "Maratha" and of those, happily not many, of his way of thinking.

HOW MANY PROPHETS?

YET HERE IS GANDHI.

How many prophets would ye have, O people?
How many saviors of a martyr-killing race?
How many prophets would ye stone and imprison,
O cruel and blind generation!
Ye have had Socrates,
Ye have had Lincoln,
Ye have had Tolstoy, Buddha,
Gandhi.

Many there be who do pray for a star.
Many in this darkest night of the world
Grovel at the feet of the Most High God,
Begging for a Savior or a Sign . . .
Yet here is Gandhi!
Take him to your hearts, O people,
For lo, a messenger whose word shall make you whole,
Take him for your nourishing, O nations,
For here is the bread that shall cure your famines,
Take him into your courts, O lawgivers,
For here is the Law that fulfilleth all law.

Take him into your Council Chambers,
O diplomats and statesmen,
Who with cold words engraven upon parchment
Have fashioned future hells for the weak and the dependent!
Receive him into your congresses and parliaments,
Ye who are spokesmen for those who may not speak;
Link him unto your governments, O rulers in high places,
Premiers, presidents, mayors, kings!
Take him into your churches,
O hymn-singing, enraptured congregations,
Bending the knee to a Janus God breathing Love and War.
Take him into your pulpits, ministers of the gospel
Who make many prayers and are forever mouthing
The sacred word of God,
Yet know not that word when it doth come!

Turn and look upon him, murderers!
Ye who make of the blossoming earth
A graveyard of young men's bones . . .
Warlords, profiteers, vendors of infamy;
Makers of machine guns, army tanks, battleships,
Bombing airplanes and poisoned gas.
O ye who make a mock of children's bodies
Trampled under the unheeding hoofs of War;
Ye who make mock of stricken women
Mourning for those who shall never return;
Ye who would pile dead upon dead, war upon war,
Infamy upon infamy . . .
Turn ye, and look upon this man.

How many prophets would ye have, O people?
How many Christs from Pilate for the rabble.
Still do ye plead for a Sign and a Token?
Do ye kneel still?
Yet here is Gandhi!

Angela Morgan, in "Creator Men." (Permission Dodd, Mead and Company).—"Unity."

A NONSENSICAL LETTER.

RACIAL ARROGANCE IN EXCELSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Did you notice in the front page of the "Times of India" of to-day a letter purported to have been written by an aged Maharata on the present situation in India? The aged gentleman laments the slackness of the present Englishmen in India compared with the firmness of the British in days gone by. He outlines what a Maharaja would do if such a state of things as the present political unrest were to take place in his State. The letter ends with a reproach to the leniency of the Government in dealing with political agitations.

That letter was, of course, penned by a stupid Englishman of the old school who fondly imagines that India is in the same intellectual condition as she was in the year 1800. What surprises one more is that the "Times of India" printed it in a most conspicuous place, a fact which indicates its sympathy with all the nonsense in that letter. It advocates a ruthless policy of repression and suppression which, if followed, would render the Indians to be mere slaves in the hands of a handful of white rulers. The writer of that letter and the "Times of India" evidently believe that it is possible to introduce such a despotic reign in order to kill completely every sign of life in the national aspiration of the people of this country. Incidentally that letter shows with what contempt some Englishmen still look upon the Indians. This contempt has been reared on the consciousness that the millions of inhabitants of this country are a naturally peaceful lot unarmed, and submissive in the extreme. But it ignores the fact that there is a limit to these fine qualities and even unarmed people can make themselves very nasty if they are goaded to the extreme limit. The misfortune of India, sir, has been due to these peaceful characteristics of its inhabitants which are mistaken for cowardice and fear. These have stamped an inferiority complex on the Indians that makes even non-Britishers wonder at. In fact, the arrogance and insolence of the average European in their country is really due to a firm belief in this inferiority complex. Some years ago, I was in a fashionable hotel in Paris, and one of the first things some distinguished Frenchmen asked me was what sort of people the Indians were to allow themselves to be ruled by a handful of Englishmen. "Savez vous que la population de l'Inde est six fois celle de l'Allemagne?" That is to say:—"Do you know that the population of India is six times that of Germany?" Yes, I replied, it was due to a good understanding between the rulers and the ruled. Let this happy harmony be seriously disturbed the alien rulers will not find it so easy. Englishmen of the type who has written that letter to the "Times of India" have mistaken this harmony and good will of the people for cowardice and fear. They will soon be disillusioned. Mahatma Gandhi has succeeded in rehabititating the self-respect of every coloured man in this country and doubtless elsewhere too. He is teaching the arrogant European that henceforth his arrogance will no longer impose on the good nature of any Indian. The hypothetical Maharajah in that letter, if he were intelligent enough, would not launch his regime of oppression so light-heartedly if he seriously realized that this is a serious awakening and no nonsense about it.—Yours, etc.,

LUDOVINES.

Bombay, June 7.

ABBOTABAD COURT MARTIAL.

—:o:—

The report of the proceedings of the Court Martial at Abbotabad which appeared in "The Chronicle" of June 7, was taken from the "Times of India." We very much regret that owing to inadvertence, due acknowledgment was not made to that paper.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Dastardly.

We offer our deepest sympathy to Maulana Ahmad Saeed and his companions, specially Mr. Abdul Qadir, for the dastardly assault of which they were the victims on Friday night. From the special interview that the Maulana gave to our representative it is clear that the attack in the dark was a carefully organised and calculated one. And, perpetrated, as it was, on a very revered guest of Bombay, who never hurts anybody even by word of mouth and who is courtesy itself even to his political opponents, this outrage on him is doubly dastardly, and no condemnation of it would be too severe. But we would ask the Muslims of Bombay to respond to the appeal of the brave and chivalrous Maulana and regard the incident, however mean, as of minor importance particularly, at a time when the Mussamans have decided to co-operate with their Hindu brethren for high and noble issues.

Beware of Provocations.

The Maulana has referred to rumours of a deep-laid conspiracy to create troubles between Muslims and Muslims and between Hindus and Muslims. It is further alleged that 200 movalis have been engaged to do so, one of the proposed methods being to assault prominent members of the Congress Muslim Party. We wish to believe that these rumours have little foundation in fact. But we must warn both Hindus and Mussalmans to beware of provocation. It may conceivably be offered in many petty but subtle ways in view of the fact that the Hindus and Muslims have at last come together again. It must be remembered that in this communal unity is implicit the freedom of India and it must also be remembered, as the Maulana has pointed out, that "the freedom of the whole Islamic world is interdependent with India's freedom." Hindus or Muslims must be non-violent and must not allow their attention to be diverted from the great work of National Unity which must be carried on with double vigour in face of provocations. Then victory will undoubtedly be theirs.

Madras Civilian and Gandhiji.

According to the "Madras Mail" a bridge was constructed over a river in Tiruppur and Mr. E. F. Thomas, I.C.S., was to have opened it. But on learning that the Municipal Council had named it the "Gandhi Bridge", Mr. Thomas, I.C.S., promptly declined to open it, but the Chief Minister of the Madras Government, Doctor Subbaroyan, agreed to do so. Our contemporary, the "Swarajya", is amazed at Mr. Thomas' attitude and suggests that it is "an insult to India's greatest son whom the entire civilised world considers it a privilege to honour." Our contemporary is evidently mistaken. Mr. Thomas belongs to that part of the civilized world that is represented by Lords Rothermere, Salisbury and Zetland and by Anglo-Indian journals and whose "privilege" it is to abuse Mahatma Gandhi and all that he represents. Nor do we consider the anamoly of one official, an I.C.S., refusing, and another, the Indian Chief Minister of Madras, consenting to honour Gandhiji, as very curious. For there are greater curiosities in this land of ours than any political philosophy can dream of. We, however, join our contemporary in congratulating Dr. Subbaroyan on defying a tin-god.

A Thought for the Day.

"India is an incalculable asset to the mother-country (Great Britain).....The loss of the Indian market would be a staggering and completely fatal blow to the prosperity of Lancashire..... Almost all the manufacturing centres in Great Britain share in the trade, and find India an outlet for their manufactures.....In the fabric of our Empire India is a vital part.....Unless we are content to abandon the great heritage of the past, and to sink into political and commercial insignificance, the surrender of India would be an act not only of great folly, but of degenerate poltroonery."

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

He Did!

Borrower: "I hope you got my cheque"?
Creditor: "Yes, twice—once from you and once from the bank."

"If People Were Armed, We Would Fire."

ALLEGED STATEMENT BY ACCUSED.

"They Were Not Mutinous," Says Defence Counsel

ABBOTTABAD COURT MARTIAL OVER.

ABBOTTABAD, June 7.

The Court Martial enquiry held here concluded this afternoon. Defence Counsel Mr. Mukandilal said that the only charge against the accused was that they refused to go to the lorries when ordered. They, however, continued to salute officers and had surrendered their arms and ammunition without resistance. They could not, therefore, be said to be mutinous and could at the most be charged with insubordination, but even insubordination they were not guilty of, as they were acting under orders given earlier by Jaisingh, who wanted to give vent to his disapproval of suspension of his increment by Major Brunskill.

TECHNICAL OFFENCE.

Thus they could only be found guilty of a technical offence. Counsel made an emotional appeal to the Court to take into consideration the fact that in the history of Garhwali's military service not a single case, even of insubordination had occurred, as also the war record of the regiment.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Col. King, the prosecutor, said that there was no doubt that all the accused joined the mutiny. Subedar Jaisingh shouted orders to platoons 1, 2, 3 and 4 to march to the lorries and Nos. 1 and 4 refused to comply. It had been contended by the defence that if British officers had given the order personally that would have been obeyed. Col. King said that that the order was actually given by Captain Chappell to Subedar Jaisingh, in the presence of the accused, and their refusal to comply meant refusal to obey Captain Chappell's order.

WEAK SUBEDAR.

The accused were blaming Jaisingh for engineering the mutiny but as the men disobeyed him this clearly proved that the Subedar had a weak character and was therefore incapable of engineering the mutiny.

SUMMING UP.

Capt. Stephens, Judge-Advocate, summing up the case said that the term mutiny meant collective insubordination by two or more persons by refusing or inducing others to refuse to obey the military authority. The order was given to get into the lorries and the accused did not deny having refused to do so. The defence had strenuously disputed the charge of mutiny and desired to minimise the offence. The defence case was that trouble was due to dissensions in the battalion.

The contention of the accused was that Subedar Jaisingh was the evil genius, but the contention of defendants was not upheld by certain statements alleged to have been made by the accused which included the following statement:—"We have no 'Izzat' When Hindustan gets Swaraj we will be sweepers. If the city people were armed, we would be ready to fire, but we are not ready to kill children and beggars. The Indian Army is low paid and has no 'Izzat.' The Indian Army is to fight for India and not fire on an unarmed crowd."

The Court Martial is sending its recommendation to the Northern Command, Rawalpindi, for orders. Meanwhile the accused will continue to be kept in lock-up. It is understood that there are 43 riflemen of the same company in lockup on a similar charge.—A. P.

—:o:—

Accused Plead For Mercy

SAY THEY WERE TRAPPED BY N-C-O OFFICER.

ABBOTTABAD, June 6.

The first Court Martial of Indian soldiers for mutiny since 1853 is now being held at Kabul near Abbottabad. The General Court Martial consists of seven members including Brigadier W. E. Wilson Johnston, Commander Ambala Brigade area, who is acting as President and Captain Stephens, Judge-Advocate, whose duty is to write down the evidence in English and to advise both the prosecution and the defence. He puts to witnesses court questions on behalf of the President and members and tries to elucidate the evidence.

The Court assembles in the lecture room of the Artillery School in which the tables are so placed to form a "U" shaped big table. The President sits at the base of the "U". To his right and left are the members of the court and the Judge-Advocate and further away at the end of the "U" to the right are the prosecutors, the interpreters—one European and one Gharwali—and pressmen, and to the President's extreme left are defence counsel and the friend of the accused.

The accused sit on benches in two rows between the two ends of the "U" shaped table in front of the President in military uniform. Eight armed British soldiers with bayonets fixed sit at both ends of the hall far away from the accused.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The prosecution put in 19 witnesses.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

Prosecution evidence closed last evening.

Nine of the accused submitted a joint statement this morning to the Court. Eight more submitted another joint statement and the six other accused gave individual statements.

In the course of their statements, the first group of nine accused said that they had made themselves ready for duty in Peshawar by 14 hours. About 2-30 p.m. their Platoon Commander, Subedar Jai Singh, returned from the Battalion Office and told them that the Commanding Officer had withheld his increment of pay, without sufficient reason and he was very angry about it. He told the nine accused that he was not going to stand treatment of that kind any more from Major Brunskill, and intended to show him that he (Subedar Jai Singh) was able to carry the whole Battalion with him in a demonstration of protest.

SUBEDAR JAI SINGH'S GRIEVANCE.

He told the accused that he had spoken to the other Sardars about it and that they had agreed to join him.

He then issued orders to them to go to Havildar Chandra Singh and sign a paper which he had got ready for them. Accused asked what it was that he asked them to sign, to which Jai Singh replied he would explain to them later, but that for the present they were to obey his order. Some of them still refused to participate in the demonstration he had spoken to them about. Havildar Goriya Singh, thereupon went to Subedar Jai Singh to inform him of the attitude of the accused and came back soon with threats from the Subedar that if his orders were not obeyed, he would see that the service became very uncomfortable for the accused.

Havildar Goriya Singh tried to persuade them to comply with the order by telling them that No. 4 Platoon had signed the paper and that Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons were also ready to follow suit. The accused still persisting in their refusal, the Subedar again asked them through Havildar Goriya Singh implicitly to obey his orders namely, not to march off when ordered.

Captain Chappel, arrived later and ordered Goriya Singh to march the accused off. The Havildar gave the order and some of the accused made efforts to obey, and some did not. The orders were repeated and although the accused wanted to move, the habit of discipline made them obey Sardar Jai Singh's orders, which were that they should not move when ordered to do so. If Captain Chappel had personally ordered them to move, they would have done so. Later when the accused were asked for an explanation they realising that they had made fools of themselves, saw no other way open to them but to ask for the discharge of the accused Subedar Jai Singh for creating a situation which had trapped them unwittingly and giving their action the semblance of disloyalty. They reaffirmed their loyalty to the King-Emperor and the oath they had taken to serve him and threw themselves on the mercy and leniency of the Court.

ALLEGED TRUMPED UP CHANGE.

The other eight accused in their joint statement said that they were perfectly ready for duty on April 24 when at 12-30 p.m. Jai Singh came to their barracks and sent for all N. C. O. S. They were told by Jai Singh that he was being taken before the Commanding Officer on a charge trumped up by Major Brunskill, and that if he were punished, he was going to demonstrate to the Major that he had sufficient authority in the regiment to withstand such treatment. He stated that the officer of the regiment had promised to back him up and went away.

WHY THEY GAVE IN.

Soon after Havildar Goriya Singh again collected the accused and told them that Subedar Jai Singh had his increment withheld, that he was furious and that he had given him orders regarding demonstration adding that if he did not obey them, the Sardar threatened to make service very unpleasant. The accused, therefore, gave in. They went one by one to Havildar Narain Singh and signed blank papers.

After they had signed the papers they were told that they were their applications for immediate discharge but were actually meant only as a threat to signify to Major Brunskill their protest against his treatment. Subedar Jai Singh then forced the accused, having obtained their signatures, to swear that they would obey his orders and stand by him. Captain Chappel came some time later to Subedar Jai Singh and gave him instructions to give the accused orders to march. That was the opportunity for making a demonstration, and Jai Singh told them that when he gave orders to move, they were not to move. He then gave orders to them to form fours.

In accordance with his previous instructions, accused did not comply and Captain Chappel went away. They then began to realise that matters had gone too far and that something had been forced on them, which they had no intention of doing. They were terrified and all they could think of was to resign, which they did. They declared that they had been trapped by Subedar Jai Singh and re-affirmed their loyalty to the King-Emperor and threw themselves on the mercy and leniency of the Court.

Six of the accused, who submitted individual statements, denied certain statements they were alleged to have made to officers and others including one by Kesharsingh who, it was stated told Captain Chappel: We will "Not come. You can blow us from guns if you wish."

Arguments will be heard tomorrow.—A. P.

PRESS ORDINANCE IN OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Two Marathi Weeklies And One Press Asked To Deposit Securities.

The "Nawbat" a Socialist Marathi weekly edited by Mr. Lalji Pendse, has been served with a notice to deposit Rs. 2,000 as a security under the Press Ordinance. In consequence the "Naubat" has ceased publication.

Mr. Dattopant Sayarkar, keeper of the "Shraddanand" Press has been served with a notice under clause 3 of the Press Ordinance to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000.

"Kranti", the Marathi workers' Weekly which was recently produced on a cyclostyle machine, is also served with a notice under the Press Ordinance to deposit Rs. 5,000. It is understood that the editor intends to issue the paper.

"LIEUT.COL. KAMAT'S ROLE".

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am to ask you to publish the attached statement made by Lieut.-Col. D. D. Kamat, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Surat in respect of the article entitled "Lieut-Col. Kamat's Role" published by you on the 27th May last.

Yours, faithfully,
SIGNATURE ILLEGIBLE.
Ag. Director of Information.
Bombay, June 7.

STATEMENT.

I am surprised to see in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 27th May 1930 under the heading "Lieut.-Col. Kamat's role" some extracts from a joint letter by Drs. H. M. Desai, F.R.C.S., M.D. and Balwantrai Kanuga L.M. & S., L R C P. which have misrepresented the work done by me at Dharasana during the recent affair. The facts are as follows:—I was called there by the District Magistrate to see the situation of the Government camp and give him advice and 'not' "to minimise the injuries" as made out by these two doctors. After finishing my chief work I was asked by the authorities to see the medical cases at the hospital of the Satyagrahis at Untadi. When I went there on the morning of the 22nd instant it was Dr. Desai himself who said to me in the presence of more than one responsible witness that there was only one serious case and I can't see how to reconcile this statement of his made to me personally with the statement made by him that there were "20 cases of a serious nature". I should like to point out that one of the important duties of the civil surgeon is the medico-legal work which never falls to the lot of a private practitioner, however vast his private practice may be. Therefore, a Civil Surgeon's judgment with regard to medico-legal cases should carry far more weight than that of ordinary practitioners. I am not in a position to express my opinion on the one case which proved fatal as I never saw it.

Lastly I want to state that my report was made after a careful examination of all the cases that were shown to me and it represents my personal opinion which remains the same to this day.

D. D. KAMAT,
Lieut.-Col. I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Surat.
Surat, 28th May 1930.

CONGRESS PROCESSION IN DADAR.

—:o:—

Bon-Fire Of Foreign Cloth.

SCENES OF GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The G. Ward District Congress Committee, which has been of late carrying on the vigorous Congress propaganda, especially for the boycott of foreign cloth, arranged a mammoth procession and a public bonfire on Sunday. The Volunteers themselves had collected a very large quantity of it and it was further supplemented by the stock that was lying in the B. P. C. C. Office. The clothes were carried over to the open maidan where the bonfire was to take place in lorries. Exactly at 3 P.M. all the volunteers of the locality and also of other wards including the members of Dadar Youth League, Desh Sevika Sanga, the Hindustani Seva Dal, the Samarth Sena Dal and the Shri Punjabi Seva Dal assembled in the open maidan near the Tilak bridge and formed into a procession.

EFFIGY OF "GOONDA RAJ."

A huge effigy made out of foreign cloth dressed with a pant, shirt, coat, stiff collar and with a necktie was prominently displayed on the top of a lorry. In his mouth he had a half burned Virginia cigarette. "Mr. Goonda Raj", for that was his name, was made to stand on the top of a big lorry surrounded by volunteers who were watching him very carefully.

WELL DISCIPLINED PROCESSION.

The procession was a very disciplined one, volunteers were marching in files of four. The leaders headed the procession with the national flags and the band followed.

They were followed by the members of the Seva Dal, then the volunteers and the students of different organisations and finally the general public.

As the processionists marched on some Muslim and Sikh ladies joined them. A very large number of Muslims and Christians also had joined. The route of the procession was such a large one that it took over full three hours to return to the starting place. The procession passed through the Lady Jamshetji Road Nagu Sayaj Wadi, Caddel Road, Lady Hardinge Road and Matunga Dadar Road and came to Parsi colony and came through Tilak bridge and assembled in the open maidan where a mammoth meeting has been called for.

PARSIS PARTICIPATE.

As the processionists were shouting on their way 'boycott foreign cloths', foreign cloths of all kinds including topis, collars, ties and shirts and coats began to rain from all quarters. When they reached the Parsi colony many Parsis also joined the procession. All along the line Muslims who were travelling in cars because of the Muharram were cheering them enthusiastically. When it returned, at a glance from the Tilak bridge the number will surely have exceeded over a lakh and a half. Before the procession had arrived thousands were eagerly waiting for the meeting. The spacious maidan was so full to overflowing with persons had taken their seats even on the big bridge and on the terrace and verandahs of adjacent buildings hundreds of yards away from the actual place of the meeting or the Bonfire. By 7 p.m. the effigy was brought down amidst loud cheers of 'Boycott Foreign Cloth', 'Inquilab Zindabad'. Then all the foreign cloths were unloaded; one can say that nearly cloths worth five lakhs of rupees have been burned down on the occasion. Bundles after bundles all new stuff like collar, shirting, felt hats and other things which the patriotic merchants of Bombay had given away for bonfire was hped to the sky over which the Raja was made to stand. In the same position he stood for some time gazing at the public and cursing his own people for not giving Indians their independance and was heard muttering that it was better for him to die than to exist for a minute more. Volunteers had brought kerosene oil and petrol with which they bathed him before his cremation. Afterwards the holi fire was lighted by Mrs. Ratan Bai Mehta amidst deafening cheers of 'Inquilab Zindabad' and echoed and re-echoed for a long time till the holi ceremony was conducted. The holi fire which was thirsting for the cruel blood of the Goonda Raj made use of the good opportunity afforded to him and in no time the poor raj began to tumble down in thousands of pieces. At the side of the holi fire many who were still putting on foreign caps began to throw it in the fire in midst of this an interesting event took place.

BONFIRE LIT.

A Parsi lady who had trodden the whole distance to the meeting carrying a bundle of foreign cloth on her back, hastened to the spot and to the surprise and admiration of all throwing it to the fire vehemently declared that the whole Parsi community was behind the Congress and they had determined to discard all the foreign cloth. The meeting which was goin on, during this time, was addressed by prominent leaders. It began with the singing of national songs and a short introductory speech by Mr. Narvane, the secretary of the F. C. B. C. Afterwards it was addressed by some other leaders including Mrs. Rattanbai Mehta, Mr. Kanti, Mr. Deo, and Mr. Ruikar, who was released from jail only yesterday.

WERE DHARASANA VOLUNTEERS TRAMPLED DOWN BY HORSES?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

ed me who I was. I gave him my name and designation and he said, "Well Mr. Tyabji I must ask you to leave this place and get away as far as possible, as this is a dangerous place." I said I did not wish to trespass the salt depot area and was merely a spectator and would like to be outside the boundary and asked him where I could stand. He said, "get away to the village of Untadi, for your own sake, this is all a dangerous place."

To further questions he merely said he could not discuss, all he could say was that I should find my way into the village. I understood that I might be beaten anywhere and I would only be safe in Untadi. I learnt that the first batch of Satyagrahis was arrested and all were marched down to a place close to Untadi and then all were allowed to go, save one Waman, the leader.

WAMAN ILL-TREATED.

This man was merely arrested but after arrest I saw him brought on a stretcher by Satyagrahi volunteers, and I went and saw him in the hospital of the Satyagrahis hardly able to speak. He said he was badly beaten and maltreated in various ways. Soon after he heard a bugle and I saw two horsemen galloping down with thick long sticks 1-1/2"—2" in diameter charging all people in the fields, between the extreme end of the salt depot and the village.

I saw them beat several people and I saw these brought on stretchers by the Satyagrahis, and some returning with the aid of others. They passed through the village, past the house I was in and I saw them threatening everybody in the village with these dangerous sticks, men, women and children in the streets rushed on the verandahs, but they were not safe even here and one man was trampled under horse's feet immediately opposite to the hospital in the middle of the village and is at present lying unconscious.

MUKADAM GIVEN 2 YEARS R. I.

—:o:—

Volunteers Also Jailed.

BULSAR, June 7.

Mr. Waman Mukadam, ex-M.L.C. was tried to-day at Dharasana court and was sentenced in all to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD SWADESHI BAZAAR.

—:o:—

"Congress Hospital Day"

LAST DAY OF THE BAZAAR.

The Swadeshi Bazaar Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood has decided to extend the Bazaar till this evening, (Monday), in aid of the Congress Hospital Fund. The gross proceeds of the sale of entrance tickets will go to the Congress Hospital.

Two Viramgam volunteers, Shambu Prasad and Laxmi Shanker were sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200 each in default three months' imprisonment.—A. P.

HOW TO MAKE BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE.

—:o:—

Suggestions From Different Trades Invited.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Boycott Committee writes:

All office-bearers of different associations invited by the Boycott Committee are requested to fill in the forms already despatched to their respective addresses. They are further requested to make use of the following form in case those who have not received the same. We also request all the Secretaries of different associations to send their names with addresses so that we can send all the resolutions passed by the Boycott Committee to Hon. Secretary, Boycott Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Girgaum, Bombay.

IMPORTATION WANTED.

1. Names of Associations.
2. Name or Names of President, Vice-President and Secretary.
3. Names of the Committee Members.
4. Number of members of the Association.
5. Places of Business.
6. Total Annual Import.
7. Source of import and its figure
8. Average annual import of British goods of each merchandise.
9. Present total stock in the market.
10. Present total stock of British goods.
11. Stock of detailed articles with its value (General).
12. Stock of detailed articles with its value (British.)
13. Annual import of Articles by each merchant with its value (General.)
14. Annual import of Articles by each merchant (British.)
15. What can be done for those British articles in stock.
15(b) Names of articles supplied by Britain only.
16. What steps should be taken to replace British articles.
17. Names of Market purchasing and depending on Bombay market with facts and figures for British goods.
18. Suggestions to boycott British goods.
19. Names of members who are in favour of Boycott.
20. Names of Members who are against this movement.
21. Names of the Committee who would help us on your behalf.
22. Names of substitute articles to replace British articles.
23. What British articles the public be asked to go without.
24. How and in what way the Congress's help is sought by each Association.
25. General suggestions.

"LAWS OF HUMANITY VIOLATED."

(Continued from page 1.)

for law and order be created if Government themselves were not following their own laws. They had heard of many atrocities during the great war but the speaker thought the Government had 'out-Germaned' the Germans in the matter of callousness.

"We have come to this position. What are we going to do? As medical men it is not sufficient for us to diagnose a case but we should prescribe a remedy. This state of affairs cannot continue any longer," said Dr. Deshmukh.

"If we have a diabetes patient you first remove the foreign body and then apply yourself to cure the disease itself. We have had the diabetes of British rule for a long time. All the sugar in this country is being drained up and the vitality of this country has been destroyed."

"If the salt tax is repealed the excitement will diminish. Government cannot crush down a nation roused to its consciousness. The whole of the trouble could only subside by negotiation with leaders to honourable settlement assuring India of "substance of Independence" as demanded by Mahatma Gandhi. We laymen do not understand the legal phrassology of "Dominion Status with safeguards "but we understand the "substance of Independence."

Dr. Gagrat who moved the first resolution said that there were higher laws than the laws of the land which after all could be done and undone by the men. He thought Government were guilty of infringing the Laws of Humanity by the inhuman treatment meted out to non-violent Satyagrahis.

Dr. Mrs. D. J. R. Dadabhai gave a graphic description of how a Satyagrahi after being mercilessly assaulted by a Sergeant was thrown into a ditch, stripped naked and then pierced with thorns.

FLIMSY EXCUSE.

Dr. Dadachanji in criticising the attitude of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade said that it was a flimsy excuse to say that they did not turn up for Ambulance work because the Congress volunteers were there. It was a matter of shame that although India contributed 7 lakhs to the Red Cross Society its men were not prepared to help her wounded at a critical time. The speaker said it was not sufficient if they merely protested against the action of the ambulance men but they should start a new organisation for the service of national workers.

Karachi Honours Aspy Engineer.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Juune 7.

The Parsi Aviator, Mr. Aspy Engineer, winner of the Aga Khan's aviation prize, was given reception by the Karachi Municipality last evening before a large attendance of the public. The President of the Municipality Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta read the address congratulating Mr. Engineer on his unique achievement which had earned for him a place in annals of India's aviation progress.

A silver model aeroplane was then presented to Mr. Engineer who was also garlanded. In a brief reply Mr. Engineer paid a tribute to his tutor Flight-Lieut. Jones of the Karachi Aero Club who taught him flying.—A. P.

Workers Join Congress Movement.

BIG DEMONSTRATION.

"Don't Be Afraid Of Jails."

The workers of Bombay gave an effective demonstration on Sunday of their whole-hearted support to the national struggle. About a thousand of them started in procession headed by Mr. Ruiker about 4 o'clock from the open maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, and marching by way of Lamington Road west to the Congress House where a meeting was held.

Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar who presided congratulated the workers on joining the Congress movement which, he said, was meant for their benefit.

Mr. V. V. Kapadia, the new President of the Congress Committee, exhorted them to carry on the fight at any cost till freedom was achieved. He also exhorted the workers to give up drink, and if they did so, there would be no necessity of picketing which the Congress Committee was thinking of taking up. He asked them to take a vow to give up drink, to which the audience responded by shouting "Baru haram hai."

Mr. Ruiker said that Government had used force to break up the workers' strike, and was also using it to crush the Satyagraha movement.

SUPPORT CONGRESS.

Mr. Ruiker, proceeding exhorted the workers to give the fullest support to the Congress which stood for their rights and interests. He urged them to give up liquor and take to Swadeshi.

Mr. Abdul Razak, gave his experiences of one month in jail. He said that no Indian would remain aloof from the Congress movement which was started by Mahatmaji for their benefit. He also exhorted them to give up drink and promote Swadeshi.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF JAILS.

He asked them to push forward the struggle for freedom, and be prepared to go to jail. From his experience, he knew that there was nothing to be afraid of in jail, if they went with the true spirit of a Satyagrahi.

STOP PRESS.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

The Congress Working Committee concluded its sitting late last night but the final decision on the subjects discussed it is understood will be kept strict secret till the recept of opinion of some people outside Allahabad. It is understood the Committee has decided further to stiffen the programme of picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops. It is believed that the majority of the members of the committee are of the opinion that at present there should be no picketing of newspapers but the final decision on the subject is not yet known.—A. P.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN JALALPUR.

—:o:—

NAVSARI, June 8.

The Jalalpur Taluka conference met to-day under the presidency of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi.

In the course of her presidential address Mrs. Gandhi said the country was passing though critical time. She felt there was marvellous awakening all round as a result of the recent happening in the country. British rule in India was responsible for the ruin of India's agriculturist, for intoxicating the labourer and disabling the educated. The country's emancipation was impossible unless such a rule was brought, to an end. Government was determined to crush the people's spirit. Mrs. Gandhi said under the trying circumstances it was their duty to stop payment of any money into Government's coffers that kept the administration running. They must resolve not to pay land revenue to a Government which had no sanction of the people behind it. Mrs. Gandhi added they were entitled to resort to social boycott of Government servants. She would retreat on bended knees all Government servants not to be party to deeds of breaking the heads and limbs of their brethren. Concluding Mrs. Gandhi appealed to women to take up in right earnest the picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops.

The conference passed a resolution urging people not to pay land revenue and enjoining social boycott of Government servants.—A. P.

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SWADESHI IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Congratulations To Imprisoned Leaders.

DR. S. K. VAIDYA'S EFFORTS.

The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, — I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly give publicity in your influential paper, to the accompanying correspondence which has passed between me and the University Authorities. You will, I am sure, agree with me that at a momentous time like the present in our struggle for National liberation, we cannot afford to sit under and sit idle because of procedural difficulties, without doing anything. It is my present intention to approach through the medium of your paper the Graduates' electorate which is scattered all over the Presidency with a definite request they "must wake up" and ask their elected representatives and all other Fellows whomsoever they can influnce to go to the Senate determined to see that the Principle of Swadeshi and Boycott of British manufactured goods should be accepted by the University and put more intensively in practice in all their purchases and dealings. I deliberately hold the view and wish openly to advocate that the University cannot afford to remain and it should be the business of the Graduates to see that it does not remain divorced from National Politics. I sincerely trust that Fellows will give me their wholehearted support on the 14th of June, when unexpected situations may arise. I want the Graduates and especially the Fellows to please note that I have given a fair intimation to the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor, of my intention to do all in my power to support the National movement inside the University, to prove to all critical persons that mine is going to be a clean above-board fight, if a fight it may have to be. Cases of accidents and poisoning cannot wait for treatment for want of fulfilment of formalities. Nor can the National movement wait for procedural delays. Difficulties are meant to be surmounted and I trust that Graduates would come to the rescue.—Yours etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.

4th June, 1930, Bombay (4).

CORRESPONDENCE.

Most Urgent.

Medical Research Laboratory, Queen's Road, Bombay (4), 19th May, 1930.

To The Registrar, The University of Bombay, Bombay (1).

Sir,

In deference to the feelings of my constituency, the Graduates University Electorate, I beg to move the following resolutions for consideration by the Senate at its meeting which is proposed to be called on or about 14th June next and I shall feel very much obliged if you will be so good as to place this matter before the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor, with a definite request from me that as the matter is most urgent and as my constituency is very much perturbed by the present methods of repression adopted by Government, and as they are determined that they must show their strongest disapproval of these methods in every possible manner open to them without any avoidable delay, they may please be circulated to the Syndicate for immediate consideration and for permission to be granted for their discussion by the Senate.

I need not press upon either you or the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor either the extreme urgency of the discussion of these resolutions or of the reasonableness of the feelings expressed therein and I may be permitted to submit that non-granting of permission for their consideration by the Senate on 14th June next by delaying tactics adopted under the provisions of the University Act Section 33, statute 5, which does not permit of the discussion of any matter which either has not been considered by the Syndicate or which has not been at least for a period of three months before the Syndicate, is sure to be taken as a dilatory procedure and is bound to create both dissatisfaction and resentment as it has unfailingly done in the past. I therefore sincerely trust that the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor will be so considerate as to exercise his influence with the Syndicate and circulate the resolutions with a recommendation for their consideration and for permission being granted by the Syndicate by sending a copy each to the Syndics individually in the same way as is being done in other urgent matters.

For this act of graceiulness I and the Graduates shall feel very thankful.

Your most obedient servant,
Sd. S. K. VAIDYA.
Member, Syndicate.

Resolution proposed to be moved by Dr. S. K. Vaidya before the Senate, on 14th June, 1930:

1. The Senate resolves that in future the University shall always purchase for all its requirements, goods of Indian manufacture, whenever such goods are available.

2. The Senate resolves that "no goods" of British manufacture should be purchased by the University as long as the present methods of repression of all popular movements are persisted in by the Government.

3. The Senate congratulates those Fellows of the Bombay University who have been imprisoned for honourably discharging their duty towards the country.

University yreply No. 46603 dated 23rd May 1930.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, Bombay (4).

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 19th instant, I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to express his regret that he is unable to accede to your request to obtain the opinions of the Syndics on it by circular when most of the Syndics are out of Bombay and to state that it will be placed on the agenda of the Syndicate meeting to be held on 27th proximo.

I have the honour to be etc.,
(Sd.) Fardunji M. Dastur,
Officiating Registrar,
University.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya's reply dated 24th May 1930.

Most Urgent

The Registrar, University of Bombay.

Your No. 4603 of 23rd May 1930.

Sir,

I am indeed very grieved to learn that the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor is "Unable to accede to my request to obtain the opinions of the Syndics" on my proposal to move three resolutions (for Swadeshi, Boycott of British Goods and congratulations to imprisoned Fellows) by circular, when most of the Syndics were out of Bombay.

Because the Syndics were likely to be out of Bombay and Because a meeting of the Syndicate was not to be called before 14th June next when the Senate is called to meet, and therefore my resolutions were not likely to be considered by the Syndicate before that date and necessarily therefore they could not possibly be considered by the Senate, and Because I knew that permission could be obtained from the Syndics by circular only And Because I knew that the Vice-Chancellor could avail himself of that procedure if he so desired or decided in urgent cases, as has always been done in the past, I had requested the Vice-Chancellor to be so considerate as to obtain the permission of the Syndics by circular, knowing that it would enable me to place my resolutions before the Senate on the 14th of June next.

But the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor's present decision would result in blocking my resolutions as the next meeting of the Syndicate is to be held on 27th June and then there is no guarantee as to when the Senate would meet after that date.

And as the matter is most urgent and as my constituency feels very keenly on this point (Vide Chronicle, of 24/5/30, p-7) I have the honour to request you again to be so good as to request the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor to reconsider his decision in the light of the abovt considerations and to be so graceful to me as to decide to obtain the Syndics permission for the motion of my resolutions before the Senate on 14th June next.

For this act of courtesy I shall remain

Yours and the Vice-Chancellor's most obedtnt servant.
(Sd.) S. K. VAIDYA.

University reply dated 26th May 1930.

(D. O.)

My Dear Dr. Vaidya,

I am sending to the Vice-Chancellor your letter of the 24th inst.

May I point out that it is impossible now to place your resolutions before the Senate? As you know, sixteen days' notice is required; which means that the last day for the inclusion of any proposal on the Agenda for the next Senate meeting is the 28th instant. Even if the Vice-Chancellor agreed that your letter should be circulated to the Syndics by sending them copies thereof, it is impossible to get their opinions before the 28th and in the absence of the consideration of the letter by the Syndicate it cannot be laid before the Senate.

Following the instruction of the Vice-Chancellor, I have already put your first letter with the resolutions into circulation.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Fardunji M. Dastur.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya's Reply dated 4th June 1930.

The Registrar, University of Bombay.

Sir,

I thank you for your D. O. dated 26th May 1930, pointing out the impossibility of circulating my Swadeshi and Boycott resolutions to the Syndics and then placing them before the Senate on 14th June next, on account of the necessity of having to give sixteen days' notice to the Senate.

In these circumstances I do not expect any further action on the part of the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor.

While realising the University's procedural difficulties which have resulted in blocking my resolutions, I am bound to point out that the Graduates of our University, yesterday passed at a meeting unanimously, four resolutions condemning the repressive policy of Government, advocating the use of Swadeshi and also Boycott of British goods and definitely urging upon the representatives of the Graduates in the University to do everything in their power to support the National movement.

Being an elected representative of the Graduates on the Senate, I accept the instructions incorporated in the resolutions and I hereby intimate to you and the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor my decision to do all in my power at the meeting of the Senate to be held on the 14th instant and by other means, to help the National movement. I sincerely trust that the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor will recognise that having been debarred from moving my resolutions in the Senate on 14th June next by procedural difficulties, I am entitled to use all legitimate methods in the furtherance of our National cause and nothing that I may consider proper to do, will make any difference in the amicable relations that exist between us in the University.

I remain,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) S. K. VAIDYA.

MISSIONARIES SUPPORT NATIONALIST CAUSE.

—:o:—

Appeal To Christian Brethren.

MADRAS, June 6.

The following is the appeal issued by 65 representatives and influential missionaries and Indian Christians now at Kodai-Kanal:—

"To Our Christian Brethren in India and Britain:

"We have no hesitation in associating ourselves with the aspirations of India to achieve an equal and honourable place in the family of nations. We are convinced that all parties are sincerely seeking, although along different lines, what they feel to be the best interests of India. At the same time we are deeply distressed by the increasing spirit of distrust and bitterness between Britain and India as revealed in the present struggle.

WANTED CONCILIATION.

The time calls for a spirit of magnanimity and acts of conciliation on all sides without which, we feel, the purpose of all who are seeking India's highest welfare cannot be achieved. Believing strongly that the only lasting solution will be reached through frank discussion in a spirit of mutual trust and sympathy we express the earnest hope that there may be held a Round Table Conference which will be truly representative of all parties and interests.

We also appeal to them at this juncture to avail themselves of every opportunity to promote a spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill and to regard it as a primary duty to share in all activities which will make India truly great and truly free."

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MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

—:o:—

Dhooties Business Cancelled.

A Liverpool firm in the weekly report dated 21st May state as under regarding the Manchester trade:—

"There is still no sign of the depression lifting, and the most optimistic statement we can make is that the world must be extremely short of cotton goods of all descriptions. The Indian trouble seems as serious as ever, and anti-British feeling is running high; in fact, all cables indicate that it is British cloth in particular rather than foreign cloth in general that is the object of the boycott. A substantial line of dhotties booked a short time ago has been cancelled this week, and this movement by the less honourable Indian dealers is reported to be spreading.

CLOTH:—The following table shows the falling away in our export of piece goods last month compared with April, 1929:—

	1929 Sq. yds.	1930 Sq. yds.
Egypt	12,304,000	8,697,300
Morocco	6,620,500	2,375,700
Dutch E.I.	10,746,300	5,927,900
China	12,705,300	2,330,800
Bombay	27,025,100	18,851,600
Madras	9,568,700	5,845,500
Calcutta	38,343,400	42,040,100

The total yardage shipped last month was 217,049,600, against 349,414,400 in April 1929, showing a reduction of over 132,000,000 yards. It will be noted that it is not India and China alone that have been reducing their takings, but that many other countries have been purchasing smaller quantities.

YARN.—The production of American yarns for the week ending 10th May, 1930, was reported to be 61 per cent. of normal, the sales in relation to the actual production being equal to 55 per cent., and the deliveries in relation to actual production being equal to 100 per cent., but these figures do not take into account the mills closed permanently."

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 29th May. Yesterday	This year
Europe	220	712,676
Japan and China	4,252	1,280,633
Coast Ports	100	16,878
Up-country by Rail	....	84,399
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	54,471
Total	4,572	2,148,457

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 6.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 5-6-30: 1929-30 8469000, 1928-29 9216000.

Receipts yesterday 5-6-30: 1929-30 7000, 1928-29 3000.

Exports to date 5-6-30: 1929-30 6500000, 1928-29 7746000.

Stock at Ports 31-5-30: 1929-30 1739000, 1928-29 1088000.

Stock at Interior Towns 31-5-30: 1929-30 778000, 1928-29 419000.

Stock at Liverpool 31-5-30: 1929-30 885000, 1928-29 1035000.

Visible Supply 31-5-30: 1929-30 3396000, 1928-29 3015000.

Quantity in Sight 31-5-30 1929-30 14554000, 1928-29 15132000.

Quantity out of Sight 31-5-30 1929-30 12612000, 1928-29 14373000.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 7.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-3/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.08-1/4
T T London on Brussels	34.82
T T London on Madrid	40.20
T T London on Milan	92.77
T T Lodon on Berne	25.10
T T Lodon on Paris	123.89
T T London on Prague	163.80

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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 6.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	11	292,353
Central India	17	597,464
Barsi and Nagar	50	256,854
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	87,929
Berar	411	708,083
Central Provinces	213	398,991
Total Oomras	702	2,141,680
Dholera	980	173,027
N.-W. Provinces	....	188,614
Rajputana	74	52,407
Sind-Punjab	....	150,770
Broach	156	281,315
Coompta and Dharwar	525	108,169
Westerns-Northerns	948	44,129
Cocoanada	....	102
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,084	28,791
Persian	3	649
American	....	10,736
Egyptian and African	4,058	83,947
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	811
Total	9,830	3,220,147

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. d.
Anchra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	73 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1 3 9
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	87 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 11 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 13 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 0 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 12 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	108 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 5 0
Indian 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	60 15 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	82 15 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	51 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1/6
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 3
Mexican Oil Co.	0 12 6
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	4 10 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 17 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 0 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	64 10 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	98 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	99 10 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929-47)	102 0 0

Remarks:—India 3-1/2 p.c. and 3 p.c. Sterling Loans ex-dividend.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	9
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	19
Ceylon Rubber	25
Clunes Estates	11
Cochin Rubber	21
Ella Tea	95
Estates Co. of Uva	29
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	40
Hatbawe Rubber	7-8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	31
Indo-Malay Estates	13
Jambulande T. & Rub.	7-8
Jebong Rubber	9
Kalutara Company	20
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	12
Langat River	12
Lanka Rubber	45
Lansdowne Rubber	140
Maha Uva Estates	54
Meall Mor Estates	13
Mirishena Rubber	23
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	26
North-Western Rub.	14
Palmadulla T. & Rub.	16
Rubber Growers'	21
Saffragam T. & Rub.	100
Talgaswella Tea	25
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	35
Udapolla Rubber	10
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	34
Warriapolla Estate	11

Remarks:—Rubber Spot Colombo Re, 0.30--1/2 cents.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, Day to Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7-Day Market Loan	2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	2-3/16 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	2-19/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

MILLS STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, June 6.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-4-6, Epsom Salt Rs. 3-10-0; Sago Flower, first quality Rs. 8-7, Sago Flower market quality Rs. 8-3-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-10-0; Dextrine (Potao) White Rs. 13-10-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-3-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8/4, Sodium Sulphide German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Suphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0 Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-3-9 Hydro Sulphide, English Rs 0-7-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, June 6.

Our market was closed yesterday both in ready and forward owing Mahatma Gandhiji's first monthly day of arrest.

In view of the position into which the local market has worked itself, a movement is now on foot to fix minimum prices for both forward contracts and actual cotton, and pending a decision from the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., on this proposal, trading in both markets has been suspended.

It is earnestly to be hoped that a decision one way or the other will be made quickly, for this constant closing of the markets helps nobody and only adds to the ultimate difficulties which will have to be faced.

Hopes are entertained that trading in new crop contracts will also commence very shortly, but if minimum prices are fixed, such conunder this ban.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 6.

	Bales
Khandeish	11
Central India	17
Barsi-Nugger	50
Berar	411
Central Provinces	213
Dhollera	980
Rajputana	74
Broach	156
Compta-Dharwar	525
Westerns-Northerns	948
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,084
Persians	3
Egyptians	480
East Africans	3,678
Cotton	9,830 Cwts.
Wheat	15,413
Linseed	13,836
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	167
Gingellyseeds	412
Poppyseeds	71
Groundnuts	10,266
Castorseeds	10,754
Rice	2,252
Myrabollams	5,365
Cottonseeds	5,801
Mowraseeds	103
Gram	344
Joowar	880
Maize	338
Barley	831
Bajree	3,970 Tons
Coal	795

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 7.

July	15.60
October	14.34
December	14.42
January	14.42
Middling Spot	15.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 7.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 7.

Demand bills	485.68

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 7.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality,—SPOT CLOSED.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 7.

Silver.—Bear covering by India and China. Market is quiet.

Spot	16-13/16
Forward	16-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 7.

Bar gold, fine per oz. £4.4.11-1/2.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1930.

CAROL TO BE KING OF ROUMANIA.

—:o:—

He Quarrels With His Wife And Returns To Bucharest.

BUT PRINCESS HELEN DISINCLINED TO RESUME LIFE TOGETHER.

Young King To Be Crown Prince.

LONDON, June 7.

Bucharest.—Prince Carol arrived at Cluj aerodrome in Transylvania, last evening, and he was ceremoniously welcomed. There he donned a General's uniform and then left for Bucharest, where he arrived two hours later and proceeded to the Royal Palace.

Two regiments formed guard of honour outside the palace, where he was received by his mother, Queen Marie, and Nicholas and was met by Maniu, Minister of Interior and the Chief of Police.

He crossed the Frontier at midnight for Ober Ammergau to see the Passion Play.

His impending return was announced in the Chamber last evening and evoked loud cheers from most of the deputies.

WHAT ABOUT HIS WIFE?

Among the problems demanding solution is Carol's attitude towards his former wife Princess Helene, mother of little King Michael. It is understood that Princess Helene does not desire to place obstacles in Carol's way but is disinclined to resume life together.

Most newspapers express satisfaction at Carol's return.

PARIS, June 7.

Prince Carol's rupture with Madam Lupescu is rather sudden as ten days ago they were staying at his Chateau in Normandy.

He informed his friends five days ago of breach of relations between the two, but it is known that he has long planned to return to Rumania.

QUEEN MOTHER IN DARK.

Berlin.—Message from Bucharest says Maniu and Nicholas were aware of Carol's intended arrival but not the Queen Mother.

The National Assembly is specially meeting to-day to discuss Carol's rights to the throne, which were cancelled by law on 4th January 1926. Political circles expect that Carol will replace Nicholas in regency.

All is quiet throughout Rumania Carol's return was enthusiastically received by the Army while the general public is not in the least surprised and does not doubt that Maniu is responsible for Carol's return.

CABINET RESIGNS.

Bucharest.—The Cabinet has resigned due to disagreement among members regarding the course to be followed owing to Carol's return. The Regency Council has charged the Foreign Minister Mironescu with the task of forming a New Ministry which, it is anticipated, will be sworn in to-night.

(Later.)—Mon. Mironescu formed a new Cabinet within hour of the resignation of Maniu Cabinet.

CAROL TO BE KING.

Budapest.—According to messages from Bukharest it is expected that two houses of parliament will assemble on June 8 as a National Assembly, in order to proclaim Carol King.

Simultaneously the Supreme Court will annul Carol's divorce from Princess Helene in order that she may ultimately be crowned queen. The present boy-king Michael will be recognised as Crown Prince.—Reuter.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

"Gandhi Day" At Broach.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 6.

Broach observed "Gandhi Day" with great zeal and enthusiasm. In order to celebrate the first month of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi a huge Takli procession was organised by the local Congress Committee. The procession started from the Dholikul Bazar at 6-30 p.m. and after going through the whole city came to the Seva-ashram at 8-30 p.m., where a huge meeting was held. Messrs. Purani and Choksi addressed the meeting. The meeting unanimously resolved not to touch foreign cloth in future. Ladies of Broach took the prominent part in the procession by singing national songs. Several of them have decided to picket liquor shops and foreign cloth shops from tomorrow, under the guidance of the local Congress Committee. About sixty ladies have given their names as volunteers for picketing.

MUSLIM TO JOIN CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Wadapada Association was held under the presidency of Janab Saiyad Asadali, when resolutions condemning the firing at Bombay and Peshawar were passed. The meeting also asked the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers.

TITLE OF RAO SAHEB RENOUNCED.

—:o:—

Protest Against Lathi Raj.

The Secretary, Cutchi Dasha Oswal Navjuvan Sangh, writes:—

On our requesting our community's four gentlemen who possess Government titles, one, Mr. Govindji Khimji Shah of Dhulia (N. Khandesh), informs us that he has returned the title of Rao Saheb to Government as a protest against this Lathi Raj.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN PANCHMAHALS.

—:o:—

Halol Taluka District Conferences' Resolutions.

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, June 6.

District Congress Committee and the "War Council" in Panchmahals have resolved, in view of the resignations of Patels and Ravanias, specially of Halol Taluka and a few of Godhra to hold Halol Taluka conference and District conference. Two conferences came off on the 3rd and 4th instant respectively presided by Dr. Manekbai Narsidas of Godhra. The President of the District Local Board Panchmahals, and Mr. Laxmidas M. Shrikant of Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, as the President elect, Mr. Dadubhai could not come, being busy elsewhere. About 8000 people—agriculturists, merchants and workers of the District participated in the work of the conferences.

The Halol Taluka Conference, unanimously passed the main resolution of no land tax campaign together with other resolutions viz., picketing of liquor shops, boycott of foreign cloth, social boycott of Government officials, and other congratulatory resolutions. The Mahajan of Halol defrayed mostly the expenses of the conferences.

The District Conference was attended by greater number and the resolutions framed on the lines of those of Taluka Conference were unanimously passed.

About 125 resignations of Patels and Ravanias have been so far received and others are pouring in.

An unprecedented procession of Patels and Ravanias was taken in the town and they were each given a congratulatory and printed address signed by the President of the District Congress Committee.

The 'daftars' of Patels and Ravanias were duly handed over in the Katcheree of the Taluka in the presence of Mr. L. M. Shrikant the President.

MADRAS CORPORATION WRATHFUL

—:o:—

Because Govt. Praise Police.

7 VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

MADRAS, June 7.

Seven Udhayavanam volunteers whose arrest for unlawful assembly was already reported were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A special meeting of the Madras Corporation passed a resolution regretting Government had ignored its resolution in completely exonerating Police and commending their action without ordering an impartial inquiry regarding recent happenings in the city.—A. P.

ACHARYA ACTIVE AGAIN.

—:o:—

His Resolution For Assembly

MADRAS, June 7.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the ensuing session of the Assembly. "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he do take steps to persuade His Majesty's Government in England to recognise India's right to self-determination and invite Indian leaders to formulate constructive proposals for evolving constitutional scheme adapted to Indian conditions which will be immediately acceptable to the chief interest concerned annd be capable of self development and that with a view to create necessary peaceful atmosphere he be pleased to release Mahatma Gandhi and all other political prisoners not convicted of acts of violence."—A. P.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Leader Arrested.

(From The Publicity Department Jungle Satyagraha Committee.)

SANGAMNER, June 6.

The public are aware that after the cessation of the Salt Satyagraha, the Maharashtra Satyagraha Committee have decided to launch the movement of the Forest Satyagraha. The Sub-Committee which was appointed for that purpose selected Sangamner and Akola Talukas in the Ahmednagar District as favourable fields of operation, and propaganda has already been started in the villages. Twelve centres have been opened with headquarters at the "Satyagraha Shibir" in Sangamner from which volunteers are trained and distributed. About a hundred youths—of whom many have seen "active service" at Shiroda and Dharasana: One Mane who defied the Martial Law at Sholapur, have joined here.

The President of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Ramkrishnadas, was arrested on the 4th instant. On the eve of his arrest Mr. Ramkrishnadas commended the Satyagrahis who have assembled here to the hospitality and munificence of the people of Sangamner. He will be tried to-day (the 6th instant) before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Rahuri

Formal notices were posted yesterday to the authorities stating the grievances and intimating a fortnight for their redress, after which period Satyagraha will begin.

"GO ABOUT NAKED."

—:o:—

"Never Use Foreign Cloth," Says Patel.

SITUATION GRAVE BUT HOPEFUL.

RAWALPINDI, June 5.

Scenes reminiscent of the palmy days of the Non-co-operation movement were witnessed last evening in the Municipal gardens when no less than 25,000 people including about 5,000 ladies mustered strong to participate in the civic reception accorded to Mr. V. J. Patel. Maulana Kifayatullah Mufti, President of the Jamiat-ulema-Hind occupied the chair.

Dewan Daulatrai, Advocate, read an address of welcome to Mr. Patel on behalf of the citizens of the town.

"GRAVE BUT HOPEFUL."

Replying to the address Mr. Patel said that the situation in the country was grave as well as hopeful. It was grave as the speaker, never in his life, had heard of or witnessed such ruthless repression as was going on in India at the present time. It was hopeful since, wherever the speaker went, he saw the masses determined to see their motherland free from the foreign bondage.

"GO ABOUT NAKED."

The boycott of foreign goods was the essence of the present movement. He exhorted the public to go about naked rather than purchase any foreign cloth, particularly British.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who followed Mr. Patel, also exhorted the audience to wear Khaddar and to carry on intensive propaganda for the boycott of foreign goods.

Maulana Mahomed Nizam made an emotional appeal to his co-religionists to join hands with their countrymen for emancipation, which would result in the freedom of the Muslims all over the world. —Free Press.

AUSTRALIANS MEET CAMBRIDGE.

—:o:—

Varsity's Poor Show.

Cambridge found scoring difficult against the Australians on a perfect wicket. With the exception of Killick none made a stand. Bradman had much success with the ball taking 3 wickets Cambridge 1st inning 145. (Killick 48) Australians 1st inning 179 for 2 (Woodful 61 not out McCabe 62 not out).

INDIA'S LADY CHAMPION WINS AGAIN.

Miss Jenny Sanderson won the final of the Weybridge Tennis Tournament when she defeated Miss V. Montgomery 6—3, 6—2.

AUSTRALIA LEADS ENGLAND IN DAVIS CUP-EIE.

In the third round of the Davis Cup at Eastbourne where Australia meets England Crawford (Australia) beat Lee (England) 3—6, 6—2, 4—6 6—2 6—2. Hopeman (Australia) beat Gregory 8—6 6—4 9—7.

CARNERA GETS ANOTHER SCALP.

Primo Carnera the Italian heavy weight continues to clean up the American Heavy weigths. He recently knocked out the Swedish American Christner in the fourth round of a ten round contest at Detroit. Carnera has been matched against George Godfrey the negro, the fight to take place sometime next month.

ENGLAND'S FIRST TEST TEAM.

The English Test Team for the first match of the series will be selected from the following 13 players:—

Chapman (Kent), Duckworth (Lancashire) Duleepsinhji (Sussex), Hobbs (Surrey) Hendren (Middlesex) Hammond (Gloucester Larwood (Nits) Sutaffe (Yorkshire), Robbins (Middlesex) Dick Tyldesley (Yorkshire), Wooley (Kent) and Jack White Somerset).

MIANAWALI, June 5.

It is understood that the names of some Railway Contractors have been removed from the recognised list because it was reported against that they were taking part in the Congress movement.—Free Press.

SHEIKHUPURA, June 3.

Sheikhupura is experiencing extreme repression. Arrests under Section 108 Cr. P. C. have been made almost in all important Talukas and villages.—Free Press.

144 VILLAGE OFFICIALS RESIGN

—:o:—

Result Of Police Assaults.

POLICE OCCUPY GANDHI ASHRAM.

BHAGALPUR, June 7.

It is reported that 136 Chowkidars, six Sippunches and two Dafadars have resigned their respective posts as a result of the assault alleged to have been committed by the police in Bihpur upon volunteers picketing Ganja and Liquor shops.

The Gandhi Ashram which has been declared an unlawful body has been occupied by police.—A. P.

NEW PUSS FOR AMY.

—:o:—

Though Still Devoted To "Jason."

RUGBY, June 7.

De Havilland Aircraft Company, makers of Miss Amy Johnson's Light Gipsy Moth machine "Jason" have cabled offering her New Puss Moth enclosed high-speed touring monoplane, in recognition of her magnificent flight. Miss Johnson cabling her acceptance says she has much desired to possess Puss Moth although "it will not make me forget the wonderful service given by my dear Jason". The new machine will await her on her return to England next month.—B. O. W.

WOMEN PICKET CINEMAS

—:o:—

Calcutta Theatres Empty.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

There was a thin attendance in some of the Cinema houses in Calcutta to-night owing to the activities of women picketers.

Indian visitors, consisting of Hindus and Muslims formed major part of those who refrained from attending the shows in pursuance of the appeal of women picketers. A male volunteer accompanying the party was arrested.—A. P.

EINSTEIN'S NEW THEORY.

—:o:—

Unites Gravitation And Geometry.

RUGBY, June 7.

Professor Albert Einstein lectured at Nottingham University, yesterday, on the trend of modern physics. He announce that he hoped shortly to complete new and even more comprehensive theory in which the laws of geometry and gravitation as established by his general theory of Relativity would be united with the laws governing electro-magnetic phenomena, which had not yet been brought into the general scheme. This he hoped to do by concentrating on the question of direction in space instead of on size only.—B. O. W.

Monsoon Approaching Bombay?

—:o:—

POONA, June 8.

Bay monsoon has caused nearly general rain in lower Burma and Assam and local rain in Upper Burma with a few falls in Bengal. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in West Central India and Malabar and local rain in Bombay Deccan, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and North-West Frontier Province with a few falls in South-West Punjab, East Central Provinces and South-East Madras. An advance of monsoon is occurring in South-East Arabian Sea off Malabar.

Chief amounts Rs.:—Fort Blair quarter inch, Akyab three, Gwa Kyaukpyu one and half, Bhamo three-quarters, Toungo Minbu half, Amherst Diamond Island, Rangoon, Bassein quarter, Cherrapunji Silchar two, Tezpur Shillong one and half, Dhubri, Cox's Bazaar three-quarters, Darjeeling half, Cuttack two, Chandbali one and half, Hazaribagh quarter, Neemuch, Indore half, Jagdalpur quarter, Khanpur half, Ahmednagar three-quarters, Malegaon quarter, Trivandrum two, Trichinopoly half, Cuddalore, Mahableshwar, Coonoor, Kodaikanal quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in Malabar and extensions in South-East Madras, Bombay Deccan and central parts of the country and in Bengal.—A. P.

GANDHIJI OPPOSED TO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Police Chief Kelly On Britain's Vested Interests.

BERLIN (By Mail).

The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes an interview with Mr. Gandhi from its Indian correspondent, Mr. Ayi Tendulkar. "On the banks of the Sabarmati, in a clear Indian summer night, when the stars stretch out their fingers I speak with Gandhi. There is no beating about the bush with Gandhi. He gets to the point straight away." Mr. Tendulkar quotes Mr. Gandhi as follows:—

"I don't," Mr. Gandhi says, "believe that the slightest good for India can come of the round-table conference in London. I would like to spare the world the melancholy spectacle of Indians fighting against Indians in a foreign country, but this is what the conference would lead to, as it seems to be composed at present. I shall waste no time. I expect my movement to be successful. I hope that my movement will not lead to deeds of violence, but even in this case there can be no going back for me. Yet I supported the Nehru Report once; but many things have changed since then.

"I admit that this may be my last chance, and if I do not seize it, it may never come again. The revolutionary and, of course, violent movement has gained ground heavily. The need for the speediest action is absolutely clear. The question of religious antagonisms and the problem of the Indian States are subordinate questions, and cannot be solved until we have the power in our own hands. I do not believe that there is any solution to the Indian problem except the one I have now proposed."

SIR PATRICK KELLY ON BRITAIN'S INVESTMENTS.

—:o:—

Mr. Tendulkar also claims to have interviewed Sir Patrick Kelly (of the police in the Bombay District), who, according to Mr. Tendulkar, said:

"Gandhi's programme is based on the expectation that we shall throw all his followers into prison. I fear that we shall not fulfil this expectation.

If Gandhi were to be so far successful that two or three hundred thousands Indians are ready to undergo all kinds of punishment, then he might become a serious danger to the Government.

But I am convinced that the present rising will not produce anything like this number. The British Government in India is very strong, and stands firmly on its feet.

Justified and natural as Indian desires are, I only know too well that in England to-day there are big sections of the population for whom the investments of capital come before everything else."

Mr. Tendulkar then went to see Mr. Nehru, who, so he says, told him that "there is no use in quarrelling with Gandhi. He is the only man who has the masses at the back of him; without his help every mass movement is at present unthinkable."

GANDHI—"THE GREATEST CHRISTIAN."

—:o:—

REV. A. D. BELDEN'S TRIBUTE.

The Rev. A. D. Belden, in his sermon at Whitefield's Central Mission Church, Tottenham Court Road London, said that in spite of occasional scenes of violence, almost inevitable under the present repressive laws and administration and so intimately dependent upon the wisdom and humanity or otherwise of local authorities, Gandhi's movement of civil disobedience had made and was making steady and successful progress. Here was a phenomenon which should make the Christian churches in Great Britain stand and gaze, and command their awe and reverence.

With the pitiful example of Ireland looming up from our recent history, said Rev. Belden with the sheer impossibility of holding Indian's millions down by force it would seem to be for once a perfect coincidence of Christian duty and sound Imperial politic to give India as rapidly as possible full self-government within the security provided by the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Gandhi was the greatest Christian at present on the earth, although in his humility he disclaimed the name, and that man had been put, regretfully, into prison by the most Christian Power professedly, in the world. Would it not be more sensible to have him at an immediate round-table conference rather than in prison instead of waiting until October 20 the suggested date for the round table conference?

GANDHIJI IN JAIL.

A Companion To Be Given.

A letter was published in "The Chronicle" from Mr. Mathoordas Tricumji complaining that Mahatmaji is virtually kept in solitary confinement and the suggestion was made in "The Chronicle" that either one of his sons, all of whom are in jail, or any of his imprisoned followers should be kept him. We now understand that arrangement is being made by the Government to give Mahatmaji a companion from among his jailed followers.

GERMAN MINISTER IN PORTUGAL SHOT DEAD.

"I Shot Him To Show That I Am Not Mad"

Assailant Sailor's Confession.

LONDON, June 7.

Lisbon.—An unknown foreigner severely wounded the German Minister here with a revlover, as he was leaving the German cruiser "Koenigsberg", which is at present visiting here with other German warships.

The German Minister has died.

The German Minister entered a motor car, following his visit to the cruiser, when a tall wild-looking man dashed forward and fired four shots, two of which entered the head of the Minister (Doctor Von Baligand) and two others pierced the hat of the Counsellor sitting beside him.

The police seized the assailant who was found to be a 31-year old German-Polish sailor named Franz Biechowski.

Questioned by the police Biechowski made an amazing statement, "I shot him to show that I am not mad." He said he had decided to kill an important person in order to draw public attention to the fact that he was sane.

LUNATIC SAILOR.

He explained that he had been interned for two years in a German lunatic asylum from where he escaped in 1921. He came from Madrid to Lisbon and hearing of the visit of German naval squadron, decided to carry out his murderous plan.

He saw a motor car bearing arms of German Legation and decided it must contain somebody important and immediately fired. He did not know it was the German Minister, but when he was told victim's name he said he was glad he had committed a sensational crime which would certainly be discussed.—Reuter.

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